

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

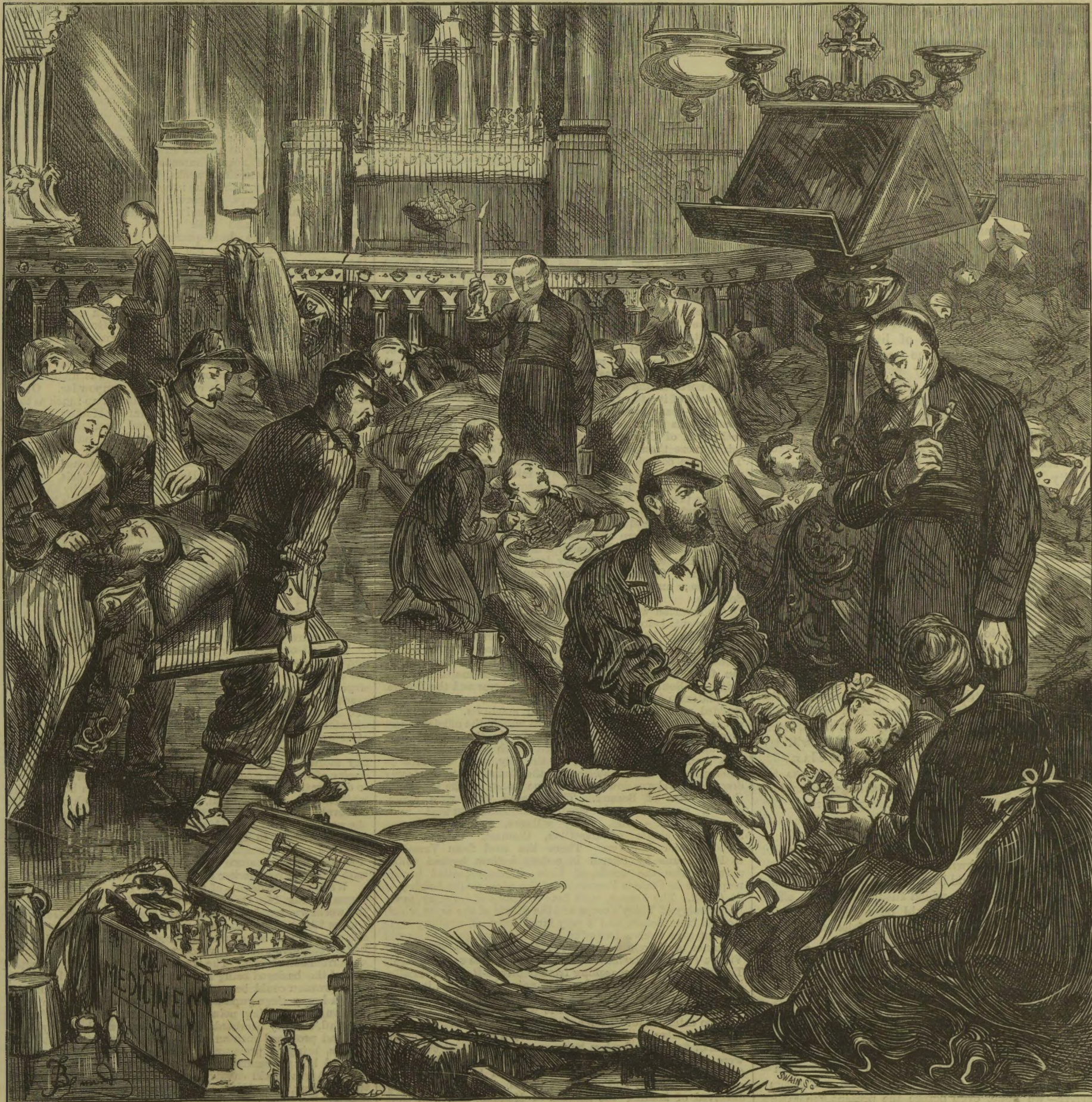


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THE WAR: WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN A CHURCH AT SEDAN AFTER THE BATTLE.
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NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Prominent among the topics which came under the consideration of the Social Science Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was that of National Education. This was to have been expected. Recent legislation has raised the question to a higher level than it had previously occupied, and has increased its practical importance. True, it is not yet wholly withdrawn from the region of speculation, but it has been so far pushed forward into that of action as almost to have got disentangled from those mazes of ecclesiastical discussion in which its true functions were for a long period wellnigh lost. Our readers may be sure that we shall not pen a line that will help to take the subject back into the thorny jungle whence it has at length emerged. In this respect, indeed, we shall gladly follow the example of the Education Department of the Congress, in which the members who read papers, and also those who discussed them, laudably kept the question free from polemics.

We can hardly profess to have derived from the deliberations of this section of the Congress that full satisfaction of mind that we desire. Perhaps it was unreasonable to look for it just at present. Hitherto, the appliances and intellectual forces which are indispensable to any national system have been allowed to remain in a chaotic state. Strictly speaking, England and Wales are without any system deserving to be called "national." There is no unity of design, of machinery, or of supervision, in regard to the education of the whole people, which in the course of a few years we hope to see established. There are, or in a short time there will be, all the materials requisite for a complete organisation; but as yet they are isolated from, and mostly independent of, each other. The various institutions which furnish them, and the several, and sometimes clashing, authorities which govern and dispose of them, have not been brought into systematic combination and interdependence. Many of them are admirable in themselves, considered apart from the relations they ought to sustain to the entire educational force of the country. But they fill no prescribed place in reference to a national system. They are linked together by no necessary ties. There is no general circulation of the intellectual life they awaken and nourish, no rule of proportional development, no head for authoritative guidance and harmonious action—in a word, no singleness of purpose and plan.

What is needed, and what we confidently hope the next Social Science Congress will supply, is a thoroughly well-considered plan which shall serve for the construction of a single educational engine for all classes of the people. Not, be it observed, to shape, develop, and polish all minds to the same degree and pattern of intellectual culture, but to give to all which are fitted for it and aspire to it easy access to the topmost heights of literary attainment. What arrangements would be the most efficient for opening a way from every elementary school to the grammar-schools of the neighbourhood, and from the grammar-schools to either of the national Universities; wherein should consist the relation of the one to the other; what should be the conditions of progress from the lower to the higher institutions; what aid should be made available for the scholar in each of the stages; how and in conformity with what principles existing educational endowments might be most usefully amalgamated, distributed, and applied in stimulating and aiding, in broadening and perfecting, mental cultivation; what kinds and degrees of instruction shall be insisted upon in each of the classified institutions; and, finally, of what sort shall be the authority presiding over the whole, what its powers, what its limitations, and what the special nature of its functions;—these are some of the elements which we wish to see wrought into one homogeneous and national design, in such manner as to constitute the model to which, as opportunity serves, legislation in this department may eventually be adapted.

To some extent, but in a fragmentary way, the Education Department of the Congress applied itself to the task of which we have traced an imperfect outline. It is much to be desired that, when they next meet, some of the very able men who are connected with it will lay before the public a general design of national education, the practical details of which shall have been so far elaborated as to give a fair notion of the kind of system required by the somewhat peculiar circumstances of this country, its social habits, and its traditional aptitudes and tendencies, and of the feasibility of reducing it to practice. We do not anticipate that any such plan would be likely to obtain forthwith the sanction of Parliament. But we do believe it would have the effect of fixing attention on the direction in which future legislative effort should proceed. And this would be a highly valuable result—one, moreover, which clearly falls within the special province of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

In the terrible war which is now devastating some of the fairest departments of France, the Prussians have taught all the nations of Europe what may be accomplished by thorough organisation. But they have proved its capabilities no less in educational than in military combinations and movements. In regard to the literary training of the people of England, this is still a desideratum—the desideratum, we may say, of the kingdom. The time will arrive—we hope, even before the present generation shall have passed off the stage—when everyone born in the land will be born within reach of a graduated apparatus of intellectual training, which will certainly evoke and

guide the powers with which he has been endowed by the Creator to such an extent as will fit him for the occupation to which he is called, and which will indefinitely expand the sphere of his enjoyments; when, wherever proof is given of more than ordinary talent, and a desire to cultivate it is evinced, the facilities for doing so will be available; and when it will be no uncommon thing for the offspring of the lowliest subject of the realm to rise from one order of educational institution to another until the summit of intellectual ambition shall have been gained. Now and then such a career is traversed even now—but not often. The thing is possible only in the few cases in which three conditions which are not often found together are combined—great mental activity, indomitable industry, and exceptionally favourable opportunities. The first two will be always necessary, even in "the good time coming;" the last, we trust, will be never absent where the others are present.

We are glad to see various indications that the Act of last Session is coming into operation. Its working will be watched with interest by many classes. But, even if successful, it will be a successful beginning only of what is sought to be accomplished. "If you believe," said Dr. Lyon Playfair, and we echo his words, "that this Act has settled the scheme of national education, even for a few years, I trust that you are much mistaken. It has just touched the outskirts of the subject." We must not look for too much from it. Should it, however, extend the means of elementary education to the whole population of England and Wales, it will have "deserved well of the country," as having accomplished one, perhaps the most necessary, change requisite to the completion of a truly national system of education.

THE WAR.

The military events of the past week, or those made known since the compilation of our last weekly record, are of considerable importance. The fortress of Toul, in Lorraine, which has, since the middle of August, stopped the German armies from using the railway between Nancy and Bar-le-Duc, surrendered on Friday week. Strasbourg, the strong, rich, and famous capital of Alsace, which General Urich, with 17,000 men, half of them National Guards, had stoutly held against 60,000 German troops in a close siege of nearly six weeks, was also compelled to surrender last Tuesday. Marshal Bazaine's army of 75,000 made two desperate attempts, on Friday and Saturday, to break through the Prussian leaguer at Metz, but was again and again driven back within the protecting range of the surrounding forts. A third sortie from Metz was attempted last Tuesday, but failed. The two Prussian armies attacking Paris, which had completed the investment of that great city on Monday week, and had gained from the French advantageous positions, both on the heights above St. Cloud and at Pierrefitte, north of St. Denis, have not been left undisturbed in their operations. Three sallies, or reconnaissances, were made by the French on Friday—at Drancy, on the north-east side of Paris; at Pierrefitte, which is due north of the city; and at Villejuif, three or four miles due south of it; the result, in the third instance—namely, at Villejuif—was that the French gained a certain advantage. Some details of these actions will be found below. The detachments of German forces, in other parts of France, have seized more than one place of strategic or political value. They have occupied the city of Orleans, which is situated upon the Loire, about seventy-five miles south of Paris, and in a most central position for the command of the country; they are preparing to attack Mezières, in the north-east, near Sedan and the Belgian frontier, where Marshal McMahon's army was destroyed a month ago; and they are spreading all through the southern districts of Alsace, where the fortresses of Schlestadt, Neu Breisach, and Belfort still remain in French hands. On Wednesday last the Prussians captured the town of Clermont, between Beauvais and Compiègne, in the Oise; and on the same day they began the siege of Soissons.

To describe with more particularity, in the first place, the engagements before Paris, we can now give a better account of the conflict on Monday, the 19th, which enabled the Prussians to take up positions of such vital importance as those of St. Cloud and Meudon. No one not familiar with the locality can form an idea of the ground from the maps, however detailed. South of Paris, between the Sèvres and the Bièvre, is a plateau of no great height; it is bare and barren, and studded with frequent quarries and marl-pits. That is the plateau of Longboyau, and it is that which the official report describes as the heights of Villejuif. In the rear of that plateau are the heights of Bicêtre, which are protected by a fort, from which the whole of the city, with the Arc de Triomphe and Mont Valérien in the distance, can be clearly descried. It slopes down west to the valley of the Bièvre, in the direction of Sceaux. The ground then rises again, and a succession of sloping hillocks, studded with numerous villas and pretty villages, extend north-west in the direction of Chatillon, Clamart, Vanves, Issy, Meudon, and Bellevue. There the road from Versailles to Paris runs by Sèvres in a deep hollow, beyond which abruptly rise the woods of Ville d'Avray (called in the maps Bois de Fausses Reposes) and the picturesque heights of St. Cloud. The French, with four divisions of infantry, made up probably of Vinoy's corps and the débris of the army which escaped from Sedan, and a very large force of artillery—one account says twelve batteries, or seventy-two guns—occupied an inner semicircle between the forts and the villages of Villejuif at the extreme left, and Meudon on the extreme right. The Prussians were marching from Choisy-le-Roi on Versailles in very nearly a straight line, but naturally covered its right flank by occupying, or trying to occupy, the woods between Sceaux and Bellevue. Whether it was that the French line was too extended for its strength—and 40,000 infantry appears a small number to act offensively along a curved line of upwards of five miles, broken by trees and houses—or that they were ill commanded, or that they were outnumbered, or from all these causes combined, it would be impossible to say; but the best and steadiest troops, on whom the duty devolved of holding the heights of Meudon, and who thus formed the extreme right of the French, were seized with a panic, broke, fled precipitately back to Paris, and created a panic there by their doleful stories of another disaster. The signal for the flight was given by a provisional regiment

formed out of the débris of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Zouaves; and the rumour of the right having given way, which spread like wildfire through the rest of the corps, made immediate retreat necessary, the troops having got it into their heads that they were "turned," and that the Prussians were getting between them and Paris. The artillery behaved splendidly, and is said to have fired no less than 25,000 shots. The French seem only to have lost the eight guns of position which they had planted in the earthwork of Chatillon; but the loss of the heights of Meudon and St. Cloud, and the demoralising example of the trained soldiers running away panic-stricken, were more alarming consequences of this affair.

The last-mentioned disaster was to some extent retrieved by the steady behaviour and courage of the French troops engaged in the three separate actions of Friday, the 23rd ult., as is shown by the reports of the three officers who commanded the different columns employed on the occasion.

Admiral Saisset reports that with a force of 200 skilled marksmen, 400 marine infantry, and eight companies of the Eclaireurs de la Seine, he drove the enemy out of the village of Drancy, after a brisk musketry fire, and pursued them up to within 450 yards of the railway station of Le Bourget. A 16-pounder from Fort Romainville drove the Prussians back whenever they tried to débouch. An orderly retreat took place in the afternoon. The French casualties were one officer and one private wounded. This was a successful reconnaissance, but nothing more.

General Belanger, commanding at St. Denis, seems to have met with more resistance in the direction of Pierrefitte than his naval colleague. Under cover of guns from the works about St. Denis he attacked the village of Pierrefitte, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The enemy were reinforced, and were further strengthened after the commencement of the skirmish. The village was not occupied, and the French retired in the evening. The retreat was conducted with coolness, and the troops, especially the Line, seem to have fought well.

The third reconnaissance was more important than the other two, and the result was a certain material advantage to the French. General Mandlay definitely established himself on the heights of Villejuif, due south of Paris. For several hours his field batteries, supported by the guns of the forts, kept up a heavy cannonade. The Prussian fire was at length silenced, and the works which the besiegers were constructing about Bogueux were demolished.

To the east of Paris, beyond Vincennes, some extensive works having been thrown up by the Prussians near Brie-sur-Marne, two French field guns opened on them, and caused much confusion; but the besiegers continue to strengthen themselves in that position. It is believed in the Prussian camp that, according to present intentions, the attack will be in the direction of Forts Charenton and Nogent-sur-Marne, but that, for the next three weeks, there will be only a strict investment. We learn that the investing troops are distributed as follows:—4th Corps, supported by the 12th Saxons, opposite St. Denis; then successively round by the east, the Guard, 5th, 6th, and 11th Corps; and on the west, cavalry alone. The head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, commanding the 3rd German Army, are in the palace of Versailles, south-west of Paris; while the King of Prussia, with Count Bismarck and General Moltke, is at Ferrières, the late Baron James Rothschild's mansion, twelve miles from Paris, to the south-east. The Crown Prince Albert of Saxony, who commands the Fourth or Combined German Army, has his head-quarters at Grand Tremblai, north-east of Paris, in the direction just opposite to that of the other besieging force. The Prussians seem to think that the French, in their retreat or flight, on Monday week, near Sceaux, designed to draw them upon ground which was undermined, and to destroy them by an explosion of gunpowder. Other strange rumours are current in the Prussian camp: such as that General Trochu had shot 200 of the Gardes Mobiles for disobedience, and that great numbers had deserted; and that there was a Red-Republican insurrection, put down by volleys of musketry and artillery, in the city streets, on Wednesday week. These reports are not confirmed, and are probably quite unfounded. Despatches from Paris, sent by carrier-pigeons, have been received almost daily by the Provisional Government at Tours. One of M. Nadar's balloons, with M. Darnouf, carrying bags of letters, ascended from Montmartre on the morning of Friday week, and arrived safely at Evreux, in Normandy, whence he travelled to Tours. As he rose above Paris, with a favourable wind, and passed westward, he could distinctly see the Prussians below him with a telescope. He saw them point cannon at him; he saw the balls rising in the air, and, after exhausting their impetus, fall to the ground. Some of the balls ascended high enough to make the balloon shake. Infantry fired at him with their rifles almost all the way from Paris to Mantes, but he was entirely out of range.

The fall of Strasbourg had been hourly expected, since a despatch from the besiegers' camp, on Monday, had announced the completion of a fourth parallel, armed with mortars and siege guns; and it was added that the breach was nearly practicable, while the fire of the garrison was exceedingly slow and languid. On the very day after a telegram had thus described the position of affairs, the city capitulated; 450 officers and 17,000 men of the garrison, including the National Guard, laid down their arms; and at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning the gates of the town were placed in the possession of German soldiers. The inhabitants of the city, driven to desperation, had succeeded the day before in hoisting the white flag on the cathedral, but Governor Urich ordered its removal. It is believed that he was compelled to surrender by the pressure of the inhabitants and the garrison. There is great rejoicing in South Germany, where this event is regarded as a triumph of the Baden troops. The besiegers were commanded, since Aug. 14, by General von Werder, with Generals von Decker and Mertens under him.

We have some details of the siege of Toul. The investment began on Aug. 14. On the 16th an assault on a weak part of the works was repulsed with a loss of several hundred Germans. On the 23rd a cannonade was commenced with field guns and a few indifferent siege guns captured at Marsal. The fortress had seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were heavy rifled guns from Strasbourg. The works being strong and the artillery of the besieged being heavier than that of the besiegers, no impression could be produced. About the middle of the month heavy siege guns were brought up and placed in position on commanding points round the fortress. On Friday, the 23rd, a heavy bombardment was commenced, and by evening had produced such an effect on the town that the inhabitants, bringing pressure to bear upon the Commandant, induced him to capitulate on honourable terms. The Commandant was an old cavalry officer, and he had for garrison 60 cuirassiers, 100 soldiers of the Line, 40gendarmes, and 2000 raw Mobiles; 500 of the Mobiles served the guns, and the inhabitants aided in repelling the assault of Aug. 16, but not one regular artilleryman. The fall of Toul has opened the railway to Paris.

The fortresses of Phalsburg and Bitche, in the Vosges

mountain country, still resist their besiegers. Mezières, a few miles from Sedan, was to be attacked this week. There are several fortified places in the department of the Upper Rhine, or Southern Alsace, besides the town of Langres, in the Upper Marne, which promise to stand a siege.

The conflicts around Metz on Friday week and Saturday were obstinately fought. The French sallied out on the Friday to attack the Prussian position at Grange-aux-Bois, south-east of Metz. The Prussians saw them coming, but did not think it prudent to meet them on ground where they had the advantage of the supporting fire of Forts Queuleu and St. Julien. In retiring, however, the Prussians availed themselves skilfully of every tree and knoll, and fired steadily upon the advancing enemy from behind a series of breast-works which they had thrown up to strengthen their position. In order to reach the point at which their main supports were concentrated, they had to fall back over about half a mile of ground, of which they contested every inch. At length the French, in advancing, lost the advantage of the support of their artillery and cavalry; for the Germans had so obstructed the roads by frequent and strong barricades, constructed of hewn trees which lined the military road to Metz, and moreover the nature of the ground, covered with dense woods, was so unfavourable, that the cavalry could not act, and guns could not be brought forward. At the junction of the roads leading from Mercy and Ars, the Germans arrived at their supports, a large body of troops of all arms posted in strong positions. They at once assumed the offensive, and, springing eagerly to the attack with an irresistible rush, fairly drove back the French into the woods, and through them back into the open, inflicting on them heavy loss. The engagement lasted four hours, and by five o'clock the Germans were again at Grange-aux-Bois, and the French again in their own lines. The French lost prisoners, besides their killed and wounded. On the following day there was still more serious fighting. The attack on the south, in the direction of Mercy-le-Haut was renewed, and there was both shell-fighting from Fort Queuleu, and artillery and infantry engagements on the roads, the latter supported by mitrailleuses. The principal engagement, however, took place to the north. The French issued from the north-west gate of Metz, and struck in the direction of Woppy and Mezières. Marshal Bazaine himself took part in this sortie, and made an attempt to get out of the circle in which he was inclosed towards Thionville. In the end, he was repulsed, and shut up in his lines. On Tuesday last he made another effort. A column of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, under cover of the guns in the forts, entered the villages of La Grange and Colomby, and advanced to Ars-le-Queuxy. The Prussian troops, with artillery, were there in force. The French were again driven back with loss, and the villages were burnt.

The arrangements of Prince Frederick Charles are so complete that the French cannot move in any direction without their attempt being known long before it is necessary to oppose it in force, while as many as 80,000 men can be assembled at any point within an hour.

General Steinmetz has been relieved of his command at Metz, so that the whole besieging force is now under Prince Frederick Charles.

A communication from Bouillon of the 24th says that about 600 men of all arms have contrived to make their escape from Metz, and, hiding in the woods by day and moving only at night, have reached Mezières.

Sedan is quiet, and the inhabitants are returning into the town. Several of the cloth manufactories are recommencing work.

The French are said to be making preparations for a continuance of the war in the north, west, and south. News to this effect has been received from Lille, Arras, Lyons, Poitiers, and several other towns. The French fleet has returned from the Baltic and North Sea.

M. Jules Favre has completely failed in his attempt to arrange the terms of a treaty of peace or an armistice with Count Bismarck. The demands of Prussia are considered so exorbitant that the French Government has peremptorily rejected them. The Government of the National Defence at Tours have issued a proclamation to the French nation, in which they charge Prussia with the desire to continue the war in order to reduce France to the state of a second-rate Power; she demands, they say, Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz in right of conquest, and as the price of her consent to an armistice demands the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul, and Mont Valérien. Rather than accept such insolent terms France accepts the contest, and will fight to the bitter end. The elections for the municipal councils and for the Constituent Assembly have been suspended in consequence of the failure of the negotiations, and every effort is being made to meet the Prussian attack. According to a German official despatch the conditions for an armistice were not so stringent as stated by the French Government. Count Bismarck denies that he insisted on the surrender of either Metz or Mont Valérien; he only demanded the surrender of Toul, Verdun, and Strasbourg.

The Duc d'Aumale has accepted a request that he should come forward as a candidate for the Charente, in the elections for the Constituent Assembly. He expresses an intention to give his present support to the Government which is fighting and negotiating for France, and he will give his future adhesion to the Government which may be chosen by the Constituent Assembly.

A Red Republican demonstration, hostile to the Government at Paris, was attempted at Lyons on Wednesday. General Cluseret forced his way into the Hôtel de Ville and addressed the people. The National Guard was called out, and restored order. General Cluseret and the leaders of the movement have been arrested. The National Guard remained loyal. No blood was shed.

In his last diplomatic circular, Count Bismarck dwells upon the fact that Germany had no desire to mix herself up in the internal affairs of France. "What Government France should select is indifferent to Germany. The Government of the Emperor Napoleon is at present the only formally-recognised one, and our conditions of peace are dependent upon it. As long as Strasbourg and Metz remain to France, her powers of offence are stronger than ours of defence. In the possession of Germany, Strasbourg and Metz would gain a defensive character. Germany has never been the assailant. France will regard every peace now concluded only as an armistice, and revenge herself for her present defeat so soon as she feels herself strong enough so to do. No disturbance of the peace of Europe is to be feared from Germany, since war was forced upon us; and we shall regard our future safety as the price of our present exertions."

The Prussian Government is reported to have concluded negotiations at Munich for the closer union of Bavaria with North Germany. The territory of Alsace-Lorraine is to be placed, as a German Federal province, under the immediate administration of Federal authorities, and will be represented in the German Parliament by a Commission. Its inhabitants will not for the present be subject to the military burdens borne by the remainder of Germany.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

BELGIUM.

The extraordinary Session of the Parliament has been closed. A Royal decree authorises the Minister of the Interior to prohibit all fairs and markets for the exhibition or sale of bovine animals of all kinds.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives on Thursday week the Prime Minister stated that a minute investigation had been made into the allegations of the German press respecting the treatment of the German wounded, and that the result was that all the assertions made were disproved. This result was communicated to the French and Prussian Governments, who, in return, thanked the Belgian Ministry for the care bestowed on the wounded.

The annual fêtes at Brussels to celebrate the declaration of Belgian Independence, and the usual Tir International, opened on Sunday with most magnificent weather. During the day King Leopold II. visited the Tir, the regatta, and several other places where public celebrations were in progress. No Englishmen have this year crossed to Brussels for the shooting, and the number of English visitors is small.

ITALY.

The Government has not been idle over its new acquisition. Two Cabinet Councils have been held on the subject of the transference of the capital to Rome. A Government architect has been sent to Rome to examine and report on the buildings suited for Ministerial offices. It has been decided to call Parliament together and lay the matter before them, but the Left insist on having the Parliament convoked at Rome.

The Italian papers publish a letter from King Victor Emmanuel to the Pope. It is dated Sept. 8. He addresses his Holiness with the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, with the loyalty of a King, and with the sentiment of an Italian, and assures him that he is going to occupy his territories as guardian and surety, by the dispensation of Divine Providence and the will of the nation, of the destinies of Italy, which is threatened more and more by the party of the Cosmopolitan Revolution.

Matters in Rome do not appear to look so very threatening. Cardinal Patrizi has openly expressed the opinion that he never saw more religious troops than the Italian. Both foreigners and Romans are struck by the fact that the transition from the old to the new system should have occurred with so little disturbance of order.

General Cadorna has nominated eighteen citizens to form a provisional Government; and at the first meeting of the members, last Saturday, addressed them in these terms:—"You are called to fulfil a sublime task. Sept. 20 marks a great epoch in your mission, and inaugurates a new era in Italian unity, which, when finally completed, will constitute Rome again the capital of the kingdom. God manifestly blesses Italy."

In consequence of the disturbances in the Leonine City, caused by the attitude of the population towards the Pontifical gendarmes, the Pope requested General Cadorna to send troops thither to maintain order, and the General complied with this request.

The losses sustained by the Italian troops in the fight before Rome are 22 killed, including 3 officers; and 117 wounded, including 5 officers. 9300 prisoners were taken—viz., 4800 native troops and 4500 foreigners, making a total of 10,700 with those taken previously.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Government has not succeeded in getting together a complete Reichsrath, and in Monday's sitting of the Lower House Herr Rechbauer moved that the election of the President should be postponed until the arrival of the Bohemian deputies. This was rejected by 68 against 67 votes; and, the election of the President being proceeded with, Herr Hopfen was elected by a great majority, and Herr Vidulich and Count Kuenburg, Vice-Presidents. The draught of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was carried, however, only by one vote, which seems to be the Ministerial "working majority." After this Herr Rechbauer rose, he said, in the name of all those who were faithful to the Constitution, and declared that those in behalf of whom he spoke could not duly enter upon the consideration of the bills which were to be brought before the Reichsrath, so long as the Government had not exhausted all possible means for obtaining the presence of the Bohemian deputies. He therefore submitted a resolution, which he asked should be declared urgent, calling upon the Government to bring about the adjournment of the Reichsrath. The demand for "urgency" was rejected.

In Tuesday's sitting, Herr Rechbauer moved that the debate on Herr Pascotini's draught of an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne should be postponed until the House had come to a decision upon his (Herr Rechbauer's) proposal for the proroguing of the Session. On a vote being taken, Herr Rechbauer's motion was adopted by 68 against 67.

AMERICA.

Mr. Oliver P. Morton, the Senator from Indiana, has been appointed Minister to England, and has accepted the post.

The State Democratic Convention of New York has re-nominated Mr. Hoffman as Governor. It has also passed resolutions deprecating the importation of coolie labour, congratulating France upon the establishment of a Republic, and Germany upon the prospective accomplishment of her unity.

San Francisco has sent 70,000f. towards the defence of France.

Yellow fever has been imported into Barcelona by a Cuban steamer. One thousand persons have been attacked, of whom 350 have died.

The *Homeward Mail* states that it has been finally decided to establish a new department in India, to be called the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

A terrible earthquake occurred on April 11 on the borders of China, Burmah, and Thibet. At Batang alone the loss of life is estimated at 3582 persons, including 713 Lama priests.

It is reported, through Berlin, that Russia has given orders to prepare ammunition-waggons for immediate use in Western and Southern Europe, and that six field-telegraph corps have been formed at St. Petersburg.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the negotiations of Herr Delbrück, at Munich, concerning the terms of entrance of South Germany into the North German Confederation have resulted favourably. Modifications will be introduced to suit the wishes of Bavaria.

According to the news from the Cape of Good Hope, the diamond fields are turning out very rich. The President of the Free State Republic and his Ministers have left the cares of State to become diamond-diggers; and the rush to the fields is so great that several of the frontier towns are almost depopulated. A Provisional Government has been formed at the diamond-fields, with the view of establishing a Republic.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket First October Meeting has generally been regarded simply as a sort of prologue to the more important autumnal fixtures. This year, however, the racing was unusually interesting, partly from the fact that nearly all the French horses are now located at Newmarket, and were pretty freely entered for the races which close overnight, and partly because the great number of Cambridgeshire candidates which ran in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap made that race almost a dress rehearsal of the last great event of the year. The victory of Prince Henry in the Trial Stakes was one of the greatest surprises of the season, as he was not backed for a shilling by owner, trainer, or the public. He owed his triumph entirely to the terribly high scale of weights. Sornette is a small filly not showing any great amount of power, and could not be expected to race under 9 st. 7 lb.; and poor Blue Gown, even in his prime, would have been crushed by 10 st. 12 lb. The gallant little Derby winner is not adapted to carry hunting weights successfully; indeed, it is only horses like Ostregor and Vespasian, who combine great speed with the power of dray-horses, that can do so. The Hopeful Stakes brought out another capital field; but nothing could make any fight with Sterling, a very smart son of Oxford. Balvenie was turned out of training a short time ago, and it seemed a pity to bring him to the post after a few hurried gallops, especially as he had incurred a penalty. It is curious that in T.Y.C. handicaps, which usually produce immense fields, and in which everything depends on the start, backers are wonderfully correct in their selections; and in the Great Eastern, for which twenty-three ran, the first four in the betting were the first four in the race. None of the heavy-weights ever had a chance; and, indeed, the Leila colt may be said to have won from end to end. As Gammas had nothing to beat, she could not help coming in first for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes; and Tolson d'Or scattered to the winds all reports of her having turned roarer by successfully compassing the severest two miles in England.

The double defeat of Kingcraft saved Wednesday's racing from being remarkably dull and commonplace. The form shown by the Derby winner was so atrociously bad that it must be all wrong, and the reports that he has not touched a feed of corn since his return from Doncaster are probably true. He has always been a very delicate horse and a shy feeder, and it will take him some time to recover the effects of his desperate efforts to win the Leger. Of course it is too ridiculous to suppose that Kingcraft is really about a stone inferior to Lady of Lyons, and yet this would appear to be the case from the recent running of the pair with Fragrance. When it was discovered that he was thoroughly out of form, it was almost cruelty to start him for a second race, especially as we much doubt if he would ever stay the D. I. in good company, even if perfectly fit and well. M'Alpine repeated his defeat of Ellesmere, in a six-furlong match that arose out of their previous meeting; and when we have mentioned that Corisande was allowed to take the Granby Stakes, worth nearly £400, without opposition, there is nothing else worth recording.

It was very unfortunate that Sir Lydston Newman had made up his mind to sell off his entire stud this autumn, for had he retained it a few months longer it is probable that he would have realised three times the amount for which it was dispersed on Saturday last, when upwards of thirty brood mares, twelve yearlings, some foals, and one or two odd lots were given away for 2440 gs. This is the more surprising, as there were a great many dams of winners among the mares, only four of which—Madame Cluquet (dam of Champagne Charlie), Volition (dam of Pompeii), Rita (dam of Palmerston), and Double Shot—got into three figures. The yearlings did even worse, and there was no reasonable offer made for either Crater or Sundeelah, who, we believe, will stand at the Rawcliffe paddocks during the ensuing season.

Good news from the whale fisheries comes via Dundee. Five vessels had, on an average, on the 7th ult. obtained a thousand tons of oil each, and the total value of the catch will be about £56,000. Such a success has not been attained for many years.

The national receipts from April 1 to the 21st inst. amounted to £29,409,049, as against £33,123,661 for the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure for the same period was £31,473,774, as against £33,083,098. The balance standing to the credit of her Majesty's Government in the Bank of England was £3,864,891.

The late Miss Atherton has left, by will, legacies amounting to £20,200 to several churches and public charities of Manchester, and to some national charities. The valuable library which she possessed, as the last representative of the Byrom family, has been bequeathed to the governors of the Chetham Library, the first free library in the kingdom. The personality was sworn under £400,000, and more than half that sum has been left in legacies to distant relatives and friends.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of working men was held, last Saturday evening, at St. James's Hall, to express their sympathy with the Provisional Government of France. An address to Mr. Gladstone was adopted urging him, on the part of the Government, to use every effort to bring about peace between the two contending nations. A resolution was also passed in favour of an immediate recognition of the French Republic by this country, and a congratulatory address to the French people on the position taken by M. Jules Favre was agreed to.—Another demonstration in honour of the French Republic came off, on Sunday afternoon, in Hyde Park, and, compared with that on the previous Sunday, was a successful gathering. The meeting was organised by the International Democratic Association, under whose auspices processions from various points in the metropolis took place. Resolutions were passed in effect the same as those adopted at the meeting on the previous night.—A deputation, organised by the Land Representation League, waited upon Mr. Gladstone, on Tuesday, to urge her Majesty's Ministers to immediately recognise the French Republic, and to use their influence to induce Germany to refrain from insisting upon any annexation of territory, in order that the war might be brought to a speedy conclusion without further humiliation to the French nation. The right hon. gentleman, in reply, repudiated the charge of lukewarmness on the part of the Government, who, before the war commenced, and since, had lost no opportunity to bring about a peace. When the two nations were fairly discussing the terms upon which it should be made, her Majesty's Government would not be found wanting. With regard to the annexation of territory as one of the conditions, that was a point upon which he could at present offer no opinion. For all practical purposes, diplomatic intercourse was now kept up with the Provisional Government of France; but it could not be expected that our Government should go in advance of the French people. It was prepared to acknowledge any Government they should decide upon, whether Republic, Monarchy, or Empire, when they had formally declared their election.

THE LATE COLONEL PEMBERTON.

An incident of the late campaign on the Meuse, which has caused much regret in English society, is the death of this gentleman, who was acting as one of the military correspondents of the *Times* newspaper. Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Peach Pemberton—a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Regiment of Guards, enjoying the nominal rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army—had been employed by the *Times* with the German armies before Metz; while Mr. W. H. Russell, LL.D., the well-known literary reporter of the Crimean, Indian, and American wars, had accompanied the march of the Crown Prince of Prussia through the Vosges, Lorraine, and Champagne; and Dr. Austin, who attended the British expedition to Abyssinia, in the service of the same journal, had done duty at the head-quarters of the French Commander-in-Chief till he was expelled from Metz, with all the other special correspondents and artists, upon the news of the French disasters at Weissenburg and Wörth. It will be remembered that, in the latter part of September, after the battles of Gravelotte and Rezonville, the King, by General Moltke's advice, ordered a portion of the Second Army to be detached from Metz, where plenty of troops could now be spared, and to pass down along the Meuse, through the Argennes, to stop M'Mahon's approach. This detachment from the forces of Prince Frederick Charles, the composition of which has been described, was called the Fourth or Combined German Army, and was placed under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony. Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, as *Times* correspondent, attached himself to its head-quarters, and started from the camp near Metz in high spirits, as is shown by the tone of his letters, pleased with the hope of seeing more lively scenes and adventures on the march and in the open field than he could have expected to witness in the tedious leaguer of a fortified town. Unhappily, within less than a week of that time, he was accidentally killed at the battle of Thursday, Sept. 1, before Sedan. The melancholy intelligence was first communicated by his colleague, Mr. Russell, with the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, in his letter of the 3rd:—

"As I am writing this there comes news which I hope is not true. It is of the loss of a friend; of one who eagerly pressed to be employed in your service, and who has in that service lost his life in the field. I can scarcely proceed. Perhaps, before these lines reach you, the telegraph will have

broken the intelligence to those to whom the blow will be terrible. My last words to him were to warn him that he was not to seek danger, and that in the capacity in which he was then engaged it was his bounden duty not to run risks. I regret to tell you that Colonel Walker, in reply

death, telegraphed to the Crown Prince of Prussia to inquire about it. It is believed that the body will be brought to England for a more worthy funeral.

The Portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEMBERTON.

to an inquiry, caused by a rumour I had heard, has written to say that the Crown Prince of Saxony informed him the *Times* correspondent, Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, was killed by his side during the battle by a bullet. I am so shocked and grieved, as will also be as many friends as a young man ever had when they hear it, by this news, that only a sense of duty impels me to continue my narrative. Had he fallen for his country in battle it would have been some consolation to those he has left to mourn his fate. Cheerful, witty, full of life, spirit, and talent, he has met the death he, above all deaths, would have desired—a soldier's. 'Kit Pemberton dead!' I fancy how these words will fly through many an English home. I have written to the Crown Prince of Saxony, and will try to have his resting-place properly marked, or obtain some clue to his locality. But head-quarters move on to-morrow; and the place, now deserted by the army, where he fell is many miles away."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* gives a few particulars of the fate of Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton. His servants relate that a little after six p.m., when the battle was nearly over, he told the Crown Prince of Saxony, whose staff he accompanied in the latter part of the campaign, that he would like to inspect a portion of the field where the contest was nearly over. His Royal Highness at once gave him two mounted Staff Guards as escort, with whom the Colonel set out. He had only ridden about a quarter of a mile towards what he believed to be a deserted French position, when he was suddenly fired upon by one of three Frenchmen hiding behind a bush. The bullet passed through his head. His death was instantaneous; German and French horsemen came up from opposite sides, and a skirmish ensued. The circumstance was reported shortly afterwards to Captain Furlley, of the Society for Succouring the Wounded, who at once looked after the deceased's effects. He found that his money had already been stolen, and his pockets plundered, and in the quarters which he had last occupied all that could be discovered were a few scraps of manuscripts and an overcoat. The gallant Colonel's remains were interred between two poplar-trees on the Sedan-road. The Prince of Wales, having heard of his



THE WAR: PRUSSIAN OFFICER RECEIVING THE PAROLE OF FRENCH OFFICERS SURRENDERING AT SEDAN.



THE WAR: FRENCH PRISONERS ON THE ROAD FROM SEDAN, AT NIGHT, AFTER THE BATTLE.



THE WAR: WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS RETURNING HOME.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at 10, Gloucester-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Augustus M. Cunyngame, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at Puttenham Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. W. Arthur Duckworth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at Hornsey parish church, Middlesex, by the Rev. Richard Harvey, M.A., Charles Wedding Skinner, Esq., of Riding Mile, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, second son of the late Henry Skinner, Esq., of the Sandwich Islands, to Matilda, only daughter of Robert L. Evans, Esq., of Hampstead-lane, Highgate. No cards.

On the 22nd ult., at St. Nicholas's Church, Brighton, by the Rev. A. O. Mangles, Edwin William Winton, railway contractor, late of Bombay, second son of Harry Winton, of Enfield, Middlesex, and grandson of the late William Balcombe Langridge, of Lewes, Sussex, to Ann Marie Jaffray, widow of John Paterson Strong, Esq., late of Clayton, in the county of Fife. Friends are requested to accept of this intimation.

[By some unaccountable means the notice of a marriage (that of Mr. George Lloyd with Miss Isabel Bremer) which took place two years ago, and was then announced in this paper, became mixed with the current manuscript a few weeks ago, and the announcement reappeared as of a new event, in the Number of Sept. 10. We beg to assure the persons concerned of our deep regret for the annoyance caused them by this mischance, as inexplicable as it is untoward.]

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., at Ramsgate, Harriet, eldest surviving daughter of the late General Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart., G.C.B., &c., aged 72.

On July 26, at Eweburn Station, Otago, New Zealand, at the residence of her son-in-law, David Maitland, Esq., Ann Maria Jaffray, widow of John Paterson Strong, Esq., late of Clayton, in the county of Fife. Friends are requested to accept of this intimation.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8.

SUNDAY, Oct. 2.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Derwent Coleridge, M.A., Rector of Hanwell; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Michael Gibbs, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street;—Chapel Royal, St. James's, morning, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean;—Temple Church (reopened), morning, the Rev. Dr. Barry; afternoon, the Rev. A. Alinger.

MONDAY, 3.—Marshal Serrano and the revolutionary army enter Madrid, 1868.—University College, London, Session begins. London Hospital Medical Schools reopen.

TUESDAY, 4.—Battle of Warsaw (Kosciusko and the Poles totally defeated by the Russians under Suwarow), 1794.—King's College, London, Session begins.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—John Sheepshanks, donor of the Sheepshanks Gallery to the nation, died, 1863. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society—fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.; promenade, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 6.—St. Faith, virgin and martyr. Great insurrection at Vienna (Count Latour murdered), 1848.

FRIDAY, 7.—The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between Great Britain, France, and the Continental Powers, signed, 1748. The Prince President, Louis Napoleon, at Bordeaux, says, "The Empire is peace," 1852.

SATURDAY, 8.—Vittorio Alfieri, the Italian poet and dramatist, died, 1806. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 55	7 29	8 6	8 49	9 25	10 22	11 6
11 43	12 13	1 3	1 37	2 59	4 21	5 49

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 26' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
Sept. 21	29.97	54.4	51.0	89	41.6	68.5	NE.	86	.000	
22	30.18	54.9	50.2	85	48.0	63.7	ENE. E.	211	.000	
23	30.307	54.3	44.6	72	42.1	63.4	E.	292	.000	
24	30.298	52.8	44.1	74	41.4	66.3	E. ENE.	135	.000	
25	30.25	52.5	43.7	78	38.0	67.7	E.	104	.000	
26	30.161	53.5	48.7	85	42.1	69.5	E. ENE.	111	.000	
27	30.224	56.2	47.2	74	42.7	70.0	E.	159	.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.320	30.350	30.333	30.311	30.343	30.191	30.335
Temperature of Air	52.9	53.3	58.0	57.0	50.2	51.9	55.0
Temperature of Evaporation	51.9	55.0	52.1	52.0	49.6	51.5	55.0
Direction of Wind	NE.	ENE.	E.	E.	E.	E.	E.

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OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
FOR SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870,
CONSISTING OF
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AND TWO SHEETS OF ENGRAVINGS.
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Cape of Good Hope—2d. Thin paper	{ via Denmark—10 Stamps } paper
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Harvest Trophies. Exhibition of Agricultural Implements, Champion Hop Plant (bearing five tubs), &c.
Offenbach's Operetta each Afternoon.
On Thursday, Blowing-Up of the Bridge of Kehl, the Tower of Strasbourg Cathedral, and other Grand Fireworks.
Saturday.—Second Saturday Concert and Afternoon Promenade. Half-crown Day.
First-Arts and War Courts, Great War Map, Relics from Sedan and the Crimea; Picture Gallery, with Collection of 120 Original Sketches taken at the Seat of War by Artists of the "Illustrated London News" and "Graphic" (no extra charge). Photo-Sculptural Views of Pompeii, &c.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The accomplished PRAEGER FAMILY (six in number) have arrived from Copenhagen, and will give their Refined and Elegant CONCERTS daily at Half-past Three and Eight, commencing MONDAY, OCT. 3. Professor Praeger is preparing an elaborate Lecture Entertainment on THE PRESENT WAR, and the Implements of Destruction used thereto. THE GHOST at Quarter to Three and Quarter-past Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, OCT. 3, and During the Week, at Seven o'clock, the New and Original Farce, A DOMESTIC HERCULES. After which at a Quarter to Eight, the New Historical Romantic Drama entitled AMY ROBERT, written by Andrew Halliday, with New and Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. The characters represented by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. Morton Tavares, J. B. Howard, Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, F. Charles, Clifford, J. Neville, F. Stainforth, H. Naylor, and F. Vokes; Miss Neilson, Misses Fanny Addison, J. Vokes, Kemp, J. Morton, and R. Vokes. To conclude with, at Eleven o'clock, the Laughable Farce of PHOEBUS' FLIX, in which all the members of the celebrated Vokes Family will appear.—Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six; performances to commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven o'clock.

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ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn. During the recess this elegant Establishment has undergone a thorough cleansing, and been superbly decorated by Mr. W. C. Goodwin, 61, Wells-street, Camberwell. The tent ensemble is now equal to that of any theatre in Europe. The Equestrian Season will commence this Evening, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, with a Stud of SIXTY HORSES and 1000ES, selected from the stock of Herr Carre, whose magnificent animals created a perfect furore at this Establishment two years since, and other Continental Circus Prizes of equal repute, which, for breed, symmetry, and cleverness, are not to be surpassed. The most brilliant Equestrian Artists, and the greatest Musical Clowns, Gymnasts, and Acrobats extant; the whole forming a combination of talent unequalled in the world's history. In addition, the Proprietor has a pleasure in announcing the engagement of the largest and most wonderful PERFORMING INDIAN ELEPHANT ever witnessed. "Papeta" is upwards of 9 ft. high, and will be accompanied by her Two Infant Predigees; she plays the Organ, also the Harmonicon and Trombone, blows a Horn, Dances to Music, Picks up Coins, and answers any question that may be put to her.—Open at Seven; Commence at Half-past. Morning Performances, Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

Strasbourg surrendered to the Germans on Tuesday afternoon. The defence has been so gallant that it will be remembered; and, although we expect to hear very sad details of the sufferings that have been endured by the inhabitants, it seems clear that while they believed resistance possible they supported the resolute Governor Uhrich, and exerted pressure upon him only when longer endurance was seen to be in vain. We shall be able to recall the brave defence without having to add that the Governor fulfilled his threat of reducing the place to a heap of ruins. The glorious cathedral is safe, and will remain a wonder when even the dreadful war that has imperilled it shall be half forgotten.

Half forgotten, as, in the rapid succession of events, will soon have happened to the peace negotiations, the failure of which was announced at the beginning of the week. It is, indeed, scarcely interesting to advert to them, but they are part of the story of the war. Through the interposition of the British Ambassador, Lord Lyons, whatever difficulties were in the way of an interview between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre were removed, and they met. Each has given his account of the meetings; and the narratives, though not apparently in strict accordance, are easily reconcilable, were it worth while to analyse and compare details which have but slight value. The Republic asked for an armistice; but the Chancellor urged that, as the cessation of hostilities would at such a time be all in favour of France, the Germans ought to be placed in as good a position as they would presumably hold should the war go on. He asked for three fortresses. They were refused, and Germany has now obtained two of them. Hence of course it is urged that M. Jules Favre was wrong in not assenting to the Chancellor's proposal; but it is scarcely fair to argue from events; and moreover, which is more to the purpose, it is probable that the French Minister's life would not have been safe had he returned from Baron de Rothschild's villa with the intimation that he had agreed to surrender the city whose statue the populace were at that very time crowning with flowers.

The terms of peace are another affair, and, though we desire to write in the most impartial spirit, and by no means to "be strong upon the stronger side," it is very difficult to say that Count Bismarck has asked too much, from the German point of view. He declares distinctly and frankly that he does not believe that any present peace will be final. Sundry writers have opened upon him with condemnations of his cynicism; but it is hard to please sundry writers. If he is diplomatic—that is, if he abstains (as Sir Henry Bulwer puts it) from beginning negotiation with a crude broad statement of the results he desires to obtain—he is called wily and cunning; if he fairly announces what he wants and what he means to have, he is called cynical and tyrannical. But the Chancellor probably suffers little from that kind of criticism. In this case it appears to us to be undeserved. He says that he knows any peace with France will be only in the nature of an armistice, and that as soon as ever she shall have regained strength enough to "dare another chance," especially should Germany be involved in another war, or in domestic difficulty, the French will unhesitatingly seek to revenge their present humiliation. Holding this view, the Count says to France, as Cœur de Lion said to Sir Maurice de Bracy, "I trust thee not." He will take such security as will render France unable to carry out her plan of future vengeance. He will have the frontier district, and he will make of Strasbourg another Gibraltar.

The conditions of course are at present rejected. But Strasbourg and Toul are now in the hands of the Germans. Those guarantees were refused and have been taken, and therefore France is not only in a worse position (with a view to fresh negotiation) by the loss of her two places, but by reason that they have not been given up, but seized, and therefore she has no claim to consideration on their score. And through all the time that has been occupied in parley the stern work of siege has gone on. Paris is closely invested, and save that a daring aeronaut has escaped to Tours, there has been no communication between the Queen City and the rest of the world. The Crown Prince of Prussia occupies Versailles, and, standing at the foot of the statue of Louis le Grand, inspects German troops—the palace is an hospital, the pictures of French heroes look down on wounded but triumphant Germans, and in that gorgeous chapel, said to have been built so high that the King might be piqued into commanding the architect to raise the palace itself still higher, an inscription bids all comers pray for the sufferers. From the *Œil de Boeuf* the German Prince looks along the once-sacred avenue. What more fatal sign of conquest could be given? The Germans in Versailles! At what point of the game does a truly great player admit that his cards are useless, and throw them up? Surely France has nearly reached this, when the Prussian Prince dates his letters from the building inscribed to the Glories of France.

Gallantly, however, so far as we hear, the capital holds out. That all the soldiers engaged in the defence should be equally valiant was not to be expected, and we have several times spoken of demoralisation. In one of the engagements near Paris some of the French fled with

what the authorities describe as deplorable precipitation; and it is said that a terrible military example has been made. But we have as yet no evidence that the Parisians are cowed, or that the dangerous classes have made such demonstrations as should lead the party of order to throw the gates open and welcome the invader, rather than endure the ruffian. We are almost without news of any kind; but the absence of tidings of a certain kind—tidings which would, somehow, reach the invader's camp—may be held as proof that as yet there is no despair. We can but wait; and, while waiting, we can but reiterate our hope that at the last some means will be devised to avert the last horror—the bombardment or the assault.

Meantime—it is scarcely worth mention—certain persons who claim to be the leaders of the artisans have considered that Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, and Mr. Bright are not to be trusted with the management of the diplomatic relations of this country, and the Premier has been attended by a deputation which has demanded of him the instant recognition of the Republic. Mr. Gladstone condescended to explain at some length, speaking rather to the nation than to those who favoured him with their dictatorial counsels, and he said what indeed there was small need to say, except to the uneducated and petulant—namely, that France has not yet recognised the Republic, but that, when she shall have set the example, England will follow it. Such is a specimen of the strange things that crop up in the season of war.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, continues to reside at Balmoral Castle.

In accordance with existing arrangements, the Court will return to Windsor Castle the first week in November.

On Thursday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, returned to the castle from the Glassalt Shiel, where her Majesty had been staying four days. During the Queen's visit at the Royal cottage on the Glassalt Shiel her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, went up to the Dhu Loch, and also made other excursions in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday last the Queen was present at a match of cricket, played on the Balmoral ground, between the servants of Balmoral and Abergeldie. The game terminated in favour of Balmoral. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Earl of Fife, Lady Agnes Duff, and Viscount Macduff dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Burns, of St. Mungo's Church, Glasgow, officiated. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle in the afternoon. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen dined with the Queen.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out. The Prince of Wales visited the Queen. Princess Louise and Prince Arthur dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle. Prince Arthur also dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales on the previous Friday.

The Lord Chancellor has succeeded the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

Her Majesty has consented to become patroness of the Aberdeen Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service at Craithie church on Sunday.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess left Abergeldie Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle. Their Royal Highnesses posted to Ballater, and travelled thence by a special train en route for Golspie. Various directors of the railway company accompanied the train. Their Royal Highnesses halted at Aberdeen, Dyce, Keith, and Fochabers. At the latter station several friends from Gordon Castle conversed with the Prince and Princess for a few minutes. The journey northwards was then resumed, the train stopping at Elgin, Forres, Inverness, and Bonar Bridge, at which station the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Ronald Gower joined the Royal travellers, the Prince and the Duke riding upon the engine as far as Laing, where the Hon. Captain Sumner joined the train. Golspie was reached at half-past five o'clock. The Prince and Princess were here met by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Tarbat, Lady Florence Gower, and Lord Albert Gower. The Golspie volunteers, under the command of Captain Peacock, were in attendance at the station, the band playing the National Anthem. The Royal party proceeded thence in carriages to Dunrobin Castle. A Royal salute was fired from the artillery volunteer battery upon the arrival of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were warmly received by the people assembled at the various stopping-places along the line of route. The town of Golspie was gallantly decorated. The Prince and Princess will, next week, go over the Dingwall and Skye Railway. The Prince will have a day's shooting in Achnashellay Forest. Their Royal Highnesses will remain for the night the guests of Mr. Tennant, at his shooting-lodge.

THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.

The Empress Eugénie, accompanied by her son the Prince Imperial, left the Marine Hotel, Hastings, on Saturday last, for Campden House, Chislehurst, which residence has been taken for the temporary occupation of her Majesty.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to town from Scotland.

The Crown Princess, daughter of the King of Sweden and Norway, and consort of Prince Frederic of Denmark, gave birth to a son, on Tuesday, at Copenhagen.

His Excellency Musurus Pacha and Mdle. K. Musurus left Norwood, on Saturday last, on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville, at Walmer Castle.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame Bulow left town, on Saturday, for Walmer Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived in town from Kimbolton Castle.

Emily, Duchess of Beaufort, has arrived in town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul at Dupplin Castle.

The Duke and Duchess de Persigny have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has arrived in town from Jerveaux Abbey, Yorkshire.

Earl De Grey arrived at Studley Royal, his seat in Yorkshire, on Saturday last, from the Isle of Harris.

The Earl and Countess of Mountcharles have left town for Godington Park, Kent.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke have arrived at Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk, from their seat in Ireland.

Sir John Young, the Governor-General of Canada, is about to be raised to the Peerage—an honour conferred in consideration of his long and valuable services. The title of the new Peer will, it is stated, be Lord Lisgar, of Lisgar and Bailleborough, in the county of Cavan.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, J. E., to be Chaplain of Colchester Camp.
Beechey, St. Vincent; Curate of Manchester Cathedral.
Clayton, Lewis; Vicar of St. James's, Northampton.
Farthing, G. L.; Senior Curate of Tottenham.
Garwood, Octavius Appleby; Curate of Christ Church, Reading.
Harvard, J. D.; Curate of Llandysilio, Montgomery.
Hurdon, John Nott Dyer; Assistant Curate of Salcombe, Devon.
Monk, Joseph; Vicar of St. George's, Perry-hill, Kent.
Nemhard, Henry; Rector of West Putford, Devon.
Purcell, H. N.; Rector of St. Pinnock, Cornwall.
Ringwood, William Cotton; Vicar of Penweris.
Russell, James; Vicar of St. Philip's, Sheffield.
Slocock, O. E.; Rector of Kelvedon Hatch, Essex.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has accepted the office of president of the National Association for Freedom of Worship, in lieu of the late Bishop of Chichester.

A new bishopric has been founded at Rockhampton, in the diocese of Queensland, Australia. The first occupant of the see will be the Rev. G. Maxwell Gordon, M.A.

The chapel and burial-ground attached to the Metropolitan District Asylum at Leavesden were consecrated, on Monday, by the Bishop of Rochester. The asylum itself will shortly be ready for the reception of about 1500 lunatics.

The Bishop of London will hold his next general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday, Dec. 18. On the same day ordinations will be held by the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Winchester, Lincoln, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, and Oxford.

The Bishop of Oxford purposes to hold a general ordination on Trinity Sunday, and at the Ember seasons in September and December, in each year. Also to hold confirmations during the season of Lent, annually, in one archdeaconry. Those in 1871 will be held in the archdeaconry of Buckingham.

On Monday afternoon a handsome silver trowel was presented to Miss Morris, of Fairhurst Hall, near Ormskirk, on the occasion of her laying the foundation-stone of Christ Church, near Ormskirk. The cost of the church will be over £5000, and will be built at the expense of Miss Morris, as a memorial to her mother. The Manchester Diocesan Church-Building Society have contributed £150. The site for the church and school is the gift of Sir Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P., of Rufford Hall.

The parish church of Meare, Somerset, was reopened on St. Matthew's Day, after a refitting of the interior by Mr. E. Baddeley, architect. Among the improvements effected in the ancient building, which was originally one of the cells of Glastonbury Abbey, are the removal of three galleries, the re-seating of the whole body of the church with pitch-pine open benches, in lieu of high square pews; the chancel raised five steps, with new reredos in Bath stone, with plaques of encaustic tiles by Maw, altar standards and rails, credence-table and hangings (the passion-flower conventionally treated) in silk. The new organ (subscriptions for which were obtained solely by the exertions of Mrs. Baddeley, the Vicar's wife) added much to the successful issue of the day.

The foundation-stone of the new buildings for Owens College, Manchester, was laid, yesterday week, by the Duke of Devonshire, who has been appointed the first president. For this extension of the college a sum of £102,000 has been raised in Manchester during the past two years, of which £67,000 is available for the building. Accommodation will be provided for about 800 or 1000 students. The Duke of Devonshire said that, if the object of the college should be completely fulfilled, it would be only a matter of time that Manchester should be as distinguished for her school of literature and science as she now was for being the great centre of industries. Professors Huxley and Tyndall followed with short speeches.

Mr. Alderman Dakin was, on Thursday, elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

A life-boat, subscribed for by readers of the *British Workman*, was, on Tuesday, launched at Palling, Norfolk.

Mr. Alderman Owden and Mr. Robert Jones, the new Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, on Wednesday assumed the duties of their office with the usual formalities.

Four persons lost their lives at a fire in Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday afternoon. The premises in which the disaster took place were occupied by Mr. J. Bush, chemist.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay has, in the name of the Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, placed at the disposal of the Brussels Central Committee £1000.

The *New Zealand Gazette*, published on July 13, states that the total number of acres under crop in 1870 was 900,504, as against 687,015 in 1869.

A young tradesman at Llandudno, a wine and spirit merchant, has eloped with a young lady, aged sixteen, the niece of an M.P., who has been staying at Llandudno with her guardians for the last three or four weeks.

Mr. H. T. J. Macnamara, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed a police magistrate of the metropolis. Mr. Ellison, of Worship-street, has been transferred to the Lambeth Police Court, in the place of Mr. Elliott, who has resigned.

Several of the eyeless fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which have been brought thence by Dr. Mapother, have been added to the collection in the Dublin Zoological Society's Gardens. They were caught on Aug. 18 in Echo river, four miles and a half from the sole entrance of the cave.

Tuesday's *Manchester Guardian* records the death, at the age of seventy-seven, of Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, the first publisher, and up to his death one of the proprietors, of that journal. Mr. Garnett was one of the first—if not the very first—of provincial journalists who attempted to give detailed reports of local occurrences. The corps of shorthand-writers which every newspaper now retains had not then become an institution; and it is stated that on some occasions Mr. Garnett attended public meetings, set-up the report in type without transcribing his notes, helped to work the press, and then assisted in distributing the printed copies.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Some folk are said never to be tired of hearing the sound of their own voices, and I am inclined to believe that such persons exist, being permitted for wise purposes to do so, as is the case with sundry other creations which we in our blindness consider nuisances. There are also persons who do become weary of hearing the scratching of their own pens, and I was one of these last week. I do not think that any particular apology is due from a journalist who occasionally spares his public during the autumn, especially during such an autumn as this. Surely he may be allowed to take refuge in the Silences when everybody else is enjoying himself. Another thing. It is very hard work, just now, to qualify one for saying what is or is not in the papers, for they are all exceedingly interesting, and have to be studied with a will, and not in the easy-going fashion which usually does very well in the slack season. By the time one has fairly mastered the four or five daily journals, exhausted nature calls on one to cease from intellectual exercise. In brief, one must have holiday sometimes, and I fancy it may slightly savour of egotism to suppose that explanation to that effect is in the least necessary. The war, to the "fag-end" whereof we are told that we have now come, has disturbed all the regular relations between readers and writers.

The day on which these lines are published "inaugurates" a new system of social intercommunication. Which solemn and polysyllabic announcement means that to-day we begin to use the Post Cards. People seem divided in opinion as to the probable popularity of the invention, which, by-the-way, is "un-English." Some of us think that the cards will be very extensively used by all classes; others, that they will be chiefly employed by tradespeople for the purpose of forcing their circulars and puffs upon us. I believe that men of business, other than tradesmen, will use them largely; but I fancy that they will not for a long time be much used in social life. There is an old-fashioned notion that everything one writes is in a sense sacred and secret, and this has to be got over. Some of us who have partially got over it have occasionally added a P.S. on the outside of a letter which one did not care to open for the sake of the after-thought. Even this has not always found favour, and has been called odd and "eccentric." Now Lord Hartington encourages us all to send messages that anyone may read. It will take a good while to make the process popular. I suppose that various ciphers will be invented or adopted, and that a great deal more trouble will be taken by many people than would have been caused by writing a letter in the regular way. But this may be left to settle itself. One thing occurs to me. The nuisance of circulars is already great and oppressive, and we ought to be permitted to defend ourselves from the new flood likely to set in. Already I see advertisements from those who are prepared to print puffs for the trading world. As revenue is the object of the Post Office, I take it that no favour would be shown to a proposal that, on notice being given to the postman, he should be empowered to abstain from delivering printed post-cards. This would be, indeed, a sort of breach of faith with the mercantile public; and, though it might be justified in the interest of the majority, we must not set a bad precedent. But it may be made an instruction to our domestics not to bring in such things, any more than they do in the case of the impudent circulars in which linen-mongers and the like print, "For immediate attention," or "On her Majesty's special service." Perhaps, if puffers are made to understand, at once, that they must be content with the thousand-and-one ways of pestering us which are already open, and that they are not to have a thousand and two, they may save themselves a good deal of trouble. "All printed cards to be at once taken down stairs," should be an instruction affixed to the back of the hall-door.

The Great Western Railway is not, or was not, held to be a very successful speculation; but the travelling is so good and easy, and the officials are so civil, that one is always glad when the station for departure from town happens to be Paddington. The broad carriages are rather "stuffy," but they look very safe. I was grieved to read that there had been an accident, through unpardonable carelessness, at Slough, and that some of our gallant young friends, the Eton boys, were the victims. Happily, no serious injury is reported, though only a public-school boy could be sent out at a railway carriage window and escape unhurt. I heartily congratulate the party on their comparative good luck, but it is disagreeable to be obliged to think that a favourite line is not worked with the care to which we have been accustomed. I hope the officials will lose no time in giving an explanation and announcing an "example."

Adverting for a moment to a still more unpleasant subject—and doing so in the true spirit of gossip, for not the least good can be done by writing about it—have newspaper readers noticed that one suicide from the Clifton Suspension Bridge has been immediately followed by another? The inevitable tea-table remark, threadbare as it is, must nevertheless be just, the first act put that means of death into the disturbed brain of a second unhappy person. We are reminded of the days before the top of the Monument was inclosed with the hideous cage which now disfigures it. There had been no self-precipitation from the Monument for very many years since the Hebrew diamond-dealer, Levy (mentioned in the "Rejected Addresses"), threw himself off. Then, I think, within a few weeks came three or four such terrible deeds; Margaret Moyes, I remember, was the name of a poor girl who so destroyed herself, and, if I am right, did it in the most deliberate manner, getting over the rail and supporting herself by a handkerchief outside until she had worked herself to the pitch at which she could dare to release her hold. Then the authorities caged in the top, and foreigners point to the strange erection as a standing proof of the British love for suicide—one of the Continental fallacies, as is now known by all who will take the trouble to examine statistics. In connection with this last remark, I may observe that French writers, when they do us the honour to note our insular peculiarities, lay stress upon the incessant rescues of women from self-drowning in the docks. It would save such commentators trouble if they knew what the police say about these cases, and how they smile at the idea that one in twenty of these attempts is made when there is no probability of rescue.

These are grave times. Let me end with a triviality:—What is the ordinary idea, among well-to-do people, of "living very well." Answer this at leisure; but hear what I heard in the deserted Temple, the other morning, as I passed a couple of laundresses. "And she lives very well, I can tell you." "Ay, indeed?" "Yes, indeed. She has half a pint of beer every day at dinner." Being then in a classical neighbourhood, I, of course, quoted Horace; but I will not do so now.



THE WAR: GENERAL VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF SEDAN FROM THE HILL WHERE THE KING OF PRUSSIA STOOD.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The opening of the fourteenth annual congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was announced in our last Number. A brilliant assembly of ladies and gentlemen congregated in the Townhall, on Wednesday week, to hear the inaugural address of the Duke of Northumberland, the president of the year.

SUITABILITY OF NEWCASTLE FOR THE CONGRESS.

His Grace, who was received with cheers, proceeded, after some opening remarks, to discourse, with much eloquence, on the suitability of Newcastle for the meeting of a congress assembled to discuss important problems relating to the improvement and welfare of the human race:—

The congress could hardly have selected a place of meeting in which such questions are more prominently brought into notice, or more peremptorily require such solution, from the remarkable variety of causes affecting its social condition. There are few counties or cities in the empire in which the present holds out promise of so much future progress—none in which it is so strangely mingled with the past. To this day ancient customs, habits, and phraseologies linger among us, and curiously grafted on them the composite structure of a population in which almost every part of the United Kingdom and most foreign nations have their representatives. And in harmony with this fusion is the quaint juxtaposition of the monuments of remote antiquity to the edifices which mark the increase of the wealth and the growth of the commerce of the present day. Within sight of this hall, affording so noble a proof of the riches and power of its founders, arises the ancient castle which gives its name to the town, though its title of "new" goes back 800 years, when the son of the Norman conqueror built it to secure his iron rule over the ruins of a country which he had devastated with the most ruthless cruelty; the old Norman bulwarks which have so often rolled back the tide of Scotch invasion, and habitations still standing as later specimens of the structure of a Border town of the Middle Ages. You may trace close by the wall built by the labour of the Roman legions, and almost within its shadow, the manufactories in which the greatest improvements in the terrible apparatus of modern warfare have been originated and perfected. The wild hills, where for miles round no sound save the bleat of the sheep and the cry of the moorfowl is heard, give birth to the noble river at our feet, laden with the merchandise and traffic of nations, teeming with human life, its crowded banks inhabited by men of all languages, trades, and vocations. To the scanty but fierce population which only maintained its existence of yore under the condition of being ever prepared to defend itself by the sword against the continual irruption of an irreconcilable enemy, has succeeded a generation leading a life of laborious tranquillity, undisturbed save by the distant thunder of foreign strife, though it is not exempt from sufferings of a less fearful description, among which may be reckoned that of having far outgrown the means at present available for providing for its religious, moral, and the intellectual requirements, notwithstanding the liberality with which modern bounty has supplemented ancient endowments and foundations.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

After speaking of the signs of the times, his Grace continued:—

He who marks these signs will hardly escape the conviction that we are arrived at one of those periods in the history of the world when a great change is impending. The impatience of all authority which pervades society, the fluctuation of the popular mind, unable to rule and unwilling to obey, are universal. They are proclaimed in the successive trial and failure of every form of government on the Continent, and signs that we have not escaped the same influences are palpable enough. The great moral earthquake of the last century, resulting in the frightful outbreak of crime and folly which swept away as its first and immediate effect all that, in a religious, moral, or political sense, man had up to that time revered, and destroyed an incalculable amount of human life, not only on the scaffold, but on the battle-field, and by the more insidious but equally destructive companions of war, destitution, disease, and famine—is still at work. Its miserable consequences are but too strongly exemplified in the tremendous conflict still raging in France, no less than in the internal and social condition of that unhappy country; nevertheless, the warning avails not to prevent the impulse communicated by it from hurrying us too forward to the extinction of the institutions, ideas, and manners of our predecessors. Borne along by the rapid course of modern legislation, while the direction of that course can be but dimly foreseen and calculated, we can estimate its rapidity by the disappearance in swift succession of the ancient landmarks, monuments of the political and religious faith of our forefathers; happily, however, hitherto, without the more baneful adjuncts which have marked its progress in other countries.

In this respect we have as yet enjoyed a happy distinction and immunity, owing to the peculiar habits which those institutions have created among us. These habits, it is to be hoped, will survive and remain the best testimony to the intrinsic excellence, as well as special adaptation to our national character, of the institutions by which they were formed, and will, perhaps, tend to perpetuate in some other shape the benefits of which these institutions were formerly the channels. That the labours of this association may lead to such a result is the best wish that I can frame for its future utility; that they may assist, by the light its discussions may throw on the necessities, desires, and tendencies of society, the statesmen of the day to equalise the motion and smooth the track of the social machine, whatever may be the form and nature of the authority which is hereafter to direct it. The more the legislating power partakes of the character which respects nothing but the visible and the practical, the more necessary it is that the local institutions, habits, and ideas which regulate the social life of the nation should be rooted in the affections of the people, and approve themselves to all minds as wholesome and beneficial, if they are to survive the despotism of democratic legislation.

THE SUFFRAGE IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

I am not, I think, diverging into political disquisition by reminding you that, by the operation of recent enactments, the whole power of returning the representative portion of the legislative body of the kingdom to Parliament has passed into the hands of a class whose numerical superiority constitutes their principal claim to such a preponderant influence in the State, and that the counterbalancing influence of wealth, knowledge and property, it has been the study of our legislators to render nugatory. Whether our country will continue to be in its representative class as superior to similar bodies elected under a similar condition elsewhere, as has hitherto been the case, is a point on which I must offer no opinion, though it ought fairly to have great weight in all discussions

relating to future legislation on subjects affecting social questions, and especially as regards the centralisation of the powers by which our daily life is at present regulated.

To those who recognise the inevitable consequence of the change which has taken place with respect to the depositaries of that power, from which the governing authority is, in fact, though not in theory, an immediate emanation, it will appear most desirable that the departments on which devolve the executive functions of the State, should partake as little as possible of the ephemeral character of the transient administrations of the day, or of the capricious and arbitrary nature of the legislation of the assembly from which these administrations are taken—that the executive departments should be permanent, easy of approach, and empowered to pronounce, through their chiefs, final decisions on questions submitted to them.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Yet in proportion to their merits will be the rapidity of their absorption of the minor though cognate powers now intrusted to local bodies, and I acknowledge that I look with the utmost jealousy on all progress in this direction. No one is more aware than myself of all the inconveniences and drawbacks attending the petty intrigues by which local and municipal action is almost always encumbered. I have played a certain part on that stage, and have had personal experience of the mischief arising from them; but still, with all this full in my recollection, I must own that I dread the tendency to a change which will, by degrees, induce my countrymen to avoid the trouble of administering their own affairs, and to withdraw themselves from the annoyance and labour of the parochial, municipal, and other duties connected with the localities in which their lot is cast, to deprive them of the best school in which they may fit themselves for duties and offices of a higher class, and to inflict on the central government many which it can but most inadequately discharge, and, above all, whilst leaning on it for every petty detail of local administration, shall tempt them to blame it for every trivial shortcoming. In proportion, also, to the direct pressure of the uneducated class, and to the lowered tone of those who seek popularity and power at their hands, the indifference and disgust of the refined, the intellectual, and the indolent, acts more powerfully in deterring them from a public career, and prompts them to invoke the aid of the central government against local oppression. As duties become more complicated, as greater powers are required to keep in order the ever-increasing pressure which the augmenting density of human existence creates, even men of sterner stuff begin to fear the responsibility, the unpopularity, and even the danger attaching to the discharge of public functions. Again, the impatience under local burdens urges men to insist on throwing as much of them as possible on the general taxation of the country, and they are but too willing to purchase the benefits of reduced local contributions at the cost of the independent control of their own funds—a control which must, when the expenditure is thrown on the general resources, be of necessity exercised for the benefit of the whole body of contributors by the central government, to the exclusion of local authority. The central government, in its turn, continually exposed to the interpellations of the idle member of Parliament, whose only object is that his constituents may see his name in the public paper, is ever more and more disposed to check freedom of action in its subordinates; and yet the popular will, expressed through Parliament, is ever pressing it to undertake responsibilities which, if left to itself, it would and ought to avoid; and it must not be forgotten that, as the central government becomes more powerful and more despotic, whether it assumes a Parliamentary, popular, aristocratic, or monarchical form, it becomes ever more and more intolerant of all opposition to its views, and ever more inclined to yield to the temptation to undertake the functions of so-called paternal government.

And yet, lamenting these tendencies, and believing that they cannot fail, in some degree, to deteriorate the character of the nation, it may be doubted whether there are not functions now intrusted to local bodies which, in certain conditions of our varied polity, urgently require for their proper execution a more stringent supervision on the part of the central power. Where large bodies of men are crowded together, and herded, as in our manufacturing towns; where the greatest destitution is brought into direct and galling contrast with enormous wealth; where every incentive to evil, whether bodily or mental, is present, and excitement is both produced and increased by contact; where there is every inducement to attempt to redress by violence the evils under which so many suffer;—in such a condition of existence, I say, it is obvious that the most powerful and instantaneous checks must be brought to bear on the passions; and for this purpose something of the liberty of action enjoyed in a less feverish and exciting atmosphere may, for the general protection, be surrendered. On the other hand, it seems most necessary that the direction of the force required to repress and keep down the evil propensities so engendered should be vested in hands which cannot be charged with, or suspected of, acting under local influences. On this account it may seem desirable, in some instances, to widen the area of action, and give greater freedom from the pressure of local ideas and interests in respect of the administration of justice, and the organisation and command of the force whose office it is to repress offences against the law and enforce its decrees. So, also, it may be thought that some higher authority, in addition to that of those bodies in which the law has vested the sanitary control of their several districts, should be charged with the duty of compelling action where the local *vis inertiae* sets at naught, as is too often the case, the provisions of permissive legislation—a species of legislation, to my thinking, anything but desirable; indicating at once a want of conviction and courage on the part of the lawgiver, and inviting neglect of the obvious intentions of the Legislature in deference to local prejudice.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

With regard to the instruction of youth, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the passing of a measure calculated to reconcile, as far as they can be reconciled, the advocates of the rival systems the merits of which have been so warmly contended for in the late discussions upon this much-debated matter. Yet the measure now become law must be considered rather as a preliminary preparation for the fulfilment of a scheme than a scheme itself. It has not proscribed religious, though it has dogmatic, teaching in the schools hereafter to be created by rating, and the country must be congratulated on having brought to bear the practical good sense of the nation on this all-important point at a moment when the authors of the measure might have been induced to yield to pressure in the opposite direction. Holding the conviction that education in its proper sense is the fostering and directing the growth of the spiritual as well as intellectual part of man's nature (though I am somewhat loth to repeat what many will consider as a universally acknowledged truism), I esteem it a miserable mistake to look on instruction, which is only conveying information, as satisfying the real requisites of society in this matter, which ought to be the fitting of the man, not only for the discharge of the duties of the station

allotted to him here below, but for the far higher one he ought to aspire to hereafter—the education of the whole man, not merely the cultivation of the intellect.

I must express my regret that those who were intrusted with the management of the Education Bill were induced to consent to the clause forbidding the teaching of any formulae in the schools maintained by rates. It is not so much on account of my attachment to the Church of England that I lament, as on account of its ignoring that which I hold to be a necessity with most minds—the adoption of some concrete form or creed by which religion can be engraved on the memory, if not on the heart. Abstract principles find no holding ground in ordinary intellects. Most men are not thinkers, and never can be; but an idea may be impressed on their minds and form a basis of action upon which they may be quite unable to reason. To supply this groundwork is the office of definite religious formulae. I am sufficiently narrow-minded to be convinced that there is not a sect which really believes in Christ whose doctrines would not form a better foundation for a man's life than a mere set of philosophic axioms, which, asserting no hold over the heart, impress themselves but very feebly on the ordinary understanding. The Sermon on the Mount, taught by mere human authority in the same way as the philosophy of Greece, would, I doubt not, have as little influence over a man's conduct as that exercised by the wisdom of the Athenian sages or the maxims of Confucius. That philosophy has failed to essentially ameliorate or elevate mankind, whilst the Christian religion, in spite of, and even perhaps through, the very antagonisms which have sprung up in the midst of the Christian Church, has had a power for good, to which, leaving out other proofs of a more general and cogent description, I hope our meeting here to-day is a true, though perhaps a feeble, testimony.

THE COMPULSORY SYSTEM.

The question of compulsory education, properly so called, can hardly be said to have received a solution anywhere, and I may well hesitate to express an opinion upon it. Abroad its success has been extremely doubtful. In America, it seems, to judge from their own statistics as well as from the authorities (both native and foreign) who have written on the subject, that, apart from the character of the education given, the system can be but partially carried into effect from the difficulty of enforcing it on those to whom it is applicable; whilst, as might be expected, greater success has attended the more regular and despotic pressure of the German Governments. In the crowded state of the population of this country, the difficulty of providing the means of subsistence is so great, and, with regret it must be confessed, the ignoring of the advantages of instruction so common, that compulsory measures will be far more severely felt; and the more so from the entire freedom hitherto enjoyed, and in this direction too often misused, by the people at large.

I fear that, from the contemplation of society in America, one cannot conclude that the system of education in operation there has produced the beneficial effects which we hope to see result from our efforts. Making every allowance for the crowds of foreigners which, hardly landed from Europe, find themselves on a level with the native born, we cannot but mark the inclination to maintain the exploded errors of old European societies, and observe with sadness the same profound ignorance of the truths of political economy, the same ruinous inclination to consider capital as the enemy of labour; and, alas! the same propensity to violence and outrage which prevails so lamentably in certain sections of our own working classes; whilst neither morality nor sobriety appear to have been promoted in that proportion which the fond hopes of the founders of their educational system had promised to their posterity.

The plan pursued in the sister kingdom of Scotland presents in many respects a favourable contrast. It is rendered almost compulsory by universal usage and a deep conviction of its benefits; the best, indeed the only, mode in which one would, as a general rule, desire to see education made compulsory. And yet, deeply rooted as it is in the feelings of the Scotch people, and quite as successful as any other that can be instanced, it is a question whether its tendency has been to foster a spirit of religious charity and goodwill amongst the different classes of society, content with existing institutions, sobriety, and morality, to the same extent as it has engendered that spirit of critical disquisition and inquiry, as well as of self-reliance, energy, and frugality, which are the peculiar characteristics of that people.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

A great impulse has been given to the education of a particular class by holding out the chances of obtaining Government employment to all who arrive at a certain degree of attainment. The plea for this is that it enables Government to obtain the greatest amount of talent for public purposes, and to prevent the admission to these posts of unqualified individuals through private interest. I entertain very grave doubts as to the good effect, either to the Government or to the individual, of this measure, and not less as to the advantages derived from it by the community at large. The competitive examination, now the only mode by which entrance is to be obtained through the straight and narrow gate which admits to Government employment, has two great disadvantages—firstly, that of being in itself a very unfair and unjust test as regards the candidate himself; and, secondly, of affording no proof of his real fitness for such employment. With respect to the first, it must be obvious that the candidate's success must depend quite as much on the attainments of his fellow-competitors as on his own; it is complicated by the great variations unfairly introduced year by year into the standard by which those attainments are estimated, whilst there is on the part of the examiners a natural and ever-increasing propensity to raise their requirements. The result is, a practice has been introduced too well known by the name of cramming—that is, gorging the memory with knowledge which the mind is not required or enabled to digest, so that success becomes a matter of memory rather than of intellectual power. As to the second point, the candidate who is successful too often brings to the service of Government a mind and body exhausted by premature exertion, to whom the drudgery of the petty duties of official routine is disgusting, the more so as he is conscious of being fitted by superior attainments, if not by superior intellect, for far higher posts and occupations. These duties are, therefore, performed grudgingly and without spirit, and relinquished for any employment holding out brighter prospects than the niggardly pay doled out by the parsimony of the Government to its servants. It is not less doubtful whether this measure has been successful in producing the changes which it was supposed would result from it. The humble talent which it was one of the alleged objects of those who introduced the practice to bring forward for the higher offices, finds itself, as a general rule, placed at great disadvantage in the race with the richer classes of competitors, to whom money must, as it does in other things, smooth and facilitate the road to the attainments required.

May we not conclude that, after all, a less rigid rule would in reality be advantageous to all parties? Without advocating the practice of our Transatlantic brethren, where any and every one, from the rail-splitter to the millionaire, may pretend to fill any office in the State, can it be desirable that Government employment in this country should be closed to every man who cannot, before he arrives at manhood, pass an examination which the highest medical authorities declare to be generally injurious to the body, and many well qualified to decide have declared to be almost as detrimental to the mind and intellect? These are not solely my own opinions, but in my intercourse with men who have administered every department in the State, many of them foremost in the advancement of what are usually called Liberal ideas, they have expressed to me in private their concurrence in the views I now state, though they are too conscious of the hold that the present system has on the public mind to be willing to run counter to it. Possibly, however, and I trust it may be so, my words may find an echo in the breasts of some of those around me, whose minds refuse to bow before the tyranny of the popular creed of the day, or to be cramped by the teaching of a narrow and unpractical philosophy, which holds knowledge, however deep and solid, insignificant when weighed against multifarious attainment, however superficial, or versatility of genius, however useless for practical purposes. I will not dwell on the cruelty to the candidates rejected in competition from no fault of their own, and yet on whom the disappointment of failure and a certain stigma must rest, than which there are few things harder for the young to bear, or more injurious to their characters.

THE VOLUNTARY PLAN.

Speaking in a general sense, it is not by confining minds to distinct channels of occupation, by immuring them within the close limits of particular callings and professions, ignoring all talent unless exercised in a particular groove—thus imitating under another form the long-exploded mistake which permitted no man to practise any trade, or, as it was called, mystery, unless he belonged to some guild or association, hermetically sealed to all but those to whom the jealousy of the ruling members from time to time vouchsafed an entrance—that society will make progress in the solution of the great problem of maintaining and increasing the welfare of an ever-growing population. It is rather by giving as free scope as possible to the display of the talents and the exercise of the energies of the individuals composing it, and by removing impediments to the employment of such energies and such talents for the public benefit.

To encourage the efforts of voluntary schools is the best and most certain way to raise the tone of those hereafter to be supported by rates. But knowledge is power for evil as well as for good. Man is ever prone to convert the power bestowed on him to evil purposes, and that which was given for his protection and safeguard into a source of danger to himself. We often hear the dangerous classes spoken of. The dangerous classes, in my eyes, are not only the idle and vicious, which can be kept under control by the common energy of a decently-administered executive, and from which little but occasional outbreaks are to be apprehended. Still less that of the industrious labourer, artisan or mechanic. It is rather that of a highly-instructed class, raised, in its own estimation, above mechanical labour by its superior acquirements, finding every avenue to advancement thronged and impeded by its own daily-increasing numbers, and without any outlet to its powers and its energies, whilst its sufferings are rendered more acute by its sharpened intelligence. This is, as far as I have been able to observe, the class whose discontent is most perilous to the commonwealth; and I think that your attention may be drawn, not in vain, to the discussion of methods by which these sufferings may be avoided and these energies find vent in useful employment.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The noble president having alluded to other subjects which would come under discussion—the improvement in the administration of the law, the creation of new tribunals, and the improving and perfecting the modes of operation of those already in existence—continued:—

There is no question which weighs more heavily on the mind of him who contemplates the condition of the masses of humanity aggregated in cities like that in which we are now met, than that of the sanitary regulation required for their very existence, and without the due observance of which earth, air, and water become so many foci of disease and death. Royal Commissions have been issued, by whom a very exhaustive examination into the causes of mischief and their means of removal have been made. I trust that the society will be favoured with communications of the highest value on these points. It is satisfactory that in towns situated like Newcastle, if the embarrassment found in disposing of the matter complained of is great, it is sufficiently proved that, commercially and financially speaking, it can in most cases be done at a trifling cost, if the proceeds of the money so invested be set against the outlay of removal. No expense has been spared in bringing the necessary supplies of pure water to most of cities and great towns. The difficulty of dealing with it after it has been rendered noxious by the uses to which it is there applied, and its consequent pollution with refuse matter of every description, is principally that of carriage. Some recommend its purification by filtering, which, supposing this effectually done, still leaves the trouble and expense to be incurred of conveying away the solid residue. Others, and I think it the more correct solution of the problem, recommend that the water should continue to convey its burden to sites where it can be allowed to deposit it as a fertilising agent in the soil, and, whatever the cost in particular localities, this appears, on the whole, the most natural and the least onerous of the schemes devised, and by the proof of experience effectual for the object desired. The state of the law with respect to the poisonous products which some manufactories discharge into the sewers, and which thus find their way into waters hitherto uncontaminated, will scarcely be thought sufficiently stringent by those who are exposed to suffer from this unwarrantable proceeding. I trust that the reading of some papers on this subject, which we may hope to hear from some of our members who have examined into this matter on behalf of the Government, will demonstrate to all concerned that the prevention of the mischief is alike practicable and generally inexpensive; but, at all events, it should be considered by the manufacturer as part of the cost of the processes, and as a first charge on the profits of his manufacture.

The physical evils affecting the condition of the huge masses crowded into the comparatively narrow area of our large towns are, however, hardly less palpable than the moral mischief consequent on this unnatural and unwholesome condition. But these, alas! admit of no mere physical remedy. Palliatives must, of course, be applied, in the shape of improved lodging, greater facilities for cleanliness and ventilation, better supplies of water, and, as far as possible, the enforcement of the provisions against the pollution of the air by smoke; but these are but palliatives, which can only be

carried into effect by a far more close and diligent system of supervision than is, or perhaps can be, at present exercised. It is a saddening thought that, raise the existing population to whatever pitch of comfort and prosperity you may, that very prosperity only invites the influx of the needier portion of that of the surrounding districts; and when the reverses to which all commercial and manufacturing societies are exposed take place, the new comers do not, as a rule, return to their original localities, but remain an ever-increasing burden of want, wretchedness, and moral debasement on the communities into which they have migrated.

EMIGRATION.

What remedy is there? I see none, unless it be the bridging over the distance, so to speak, between the labouring population of this country and those regions where the demand for labour is greater than the supply, by a regular and systematic plan of emigration, which shall, as far as possible, surround the emigrant on his arrival in another land with the same influences, institutions, and advantages as he leaves in the mother country. I am happy to see that, amongst the subjects submitted to your attention, this is likely to be fully canvassed, and that there are those amongst us who will bring to bear on it the experience of many years of foreign service in a great variety of our colonies. Hitherto Government emigration may be said to have been confined almost entirely to the labouring class, and to the protection of that class its attention has been solely directed. No one thinks that it ought to have been less. But it may be a question whether it might not go further, and that by some admixture of emigrants of a higher class great benefit might not be conferred on both. It is generally held that without some capital a man above the rank of a labourer or a workman is useless as a colonist. "Is it impossible to devise some course of special instruction and training by which such persons may be fitted to seek abroad a freer existence than that afforded by the only occupations which are open to them at home, overstocked as the market for their employment, and consequently ill paid as their service, is? But if this idea be held to partake a little of the visionary, no one will be inclined to dispute the advantages emigration offers to every one, whatever may be his antecedents, who seeks a market for the manual labour he cannot dispose of at home.

The Duke concluded as follows:—

This association has the duty of serving mankind as its sole aim and aspiration, and it seeks not to interfere with the duties of those whose office it is to rule them. If in the studious and careful inquiry into the sources of the wrongs, the wants, and the sufferings of those around us, and of the feelings to which these give rise, it is granted to it in any degree to assist those who under the constitution of this country are virtually its rulers, in redressing those wrongs, satisfying those wants, and relieving those sufferings, thereby diffusing as much of content and goodwill as mere human laws are capable of fostering, it will have done a good work of which it may well be proud, and I hope my presence here may be accepted by it as a testimony of my sincere wish that its success in this high enterprise may be such as may fulfil the aspiration of its most ardent ambition.

His Grace resumed his seat amidst reiterated cheering.

The work of the Congress began on Thursday week. Before the opening of the several sections a general meeting was held in the Townhall—Lord Neaves in the chair. Mr. G. W. Hastings, president of the council of the association, delivered a long address, reviewing the progress of public opinion and legislation concerning popular education, the property of married women, neutral obligations by international law, and other questions of the present day.

The principal sections, which met at noon on the Thursday, were constituted and occupied as follows:—Section A, Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law; under the presidency of a Scotch Judge, Lord Neaves. Section B, Municipal Law, under the presidency of Mr. Headlam, M.P. Section C, Repression of Crime, presided over by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P. The other sections, or departments, were those of Education, Public Health, and Economy and Trade. There was also a Ladies' Conference, at which Lady Bowring presided.

The sections continued their sittings on the Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. Another general meeting was held on Saturday morning, when Dr. Lyon Playfair read an interesting address on the principles of national education. Next in value to this was Mr. Edwin Chadwick's essay on the economical arguments for the maintenance of national armies, such as those of Germany, composed of men usually engaged in civilian industry, in preference to standing armies of soldiers taken for a long period of service, whether raised by conscription or by hire. The question of the propriety and policy of making laws for a neutral State, to forbid the exportation of contraband wares, especially of arms and warlike ammunitions, to the belligerent States, was debated with much animation, Professor Leone Levi, Mr. T. Hodgkin, Dr. Waddilove, Mr. Westlake; Mr. Dickinson, M.P.; and Mr. Hastings, taking different sides in the discussion. A letter from Earl Russell was also read, expressing his opinion that it is sufficient for a neutral State to prohibit the sending forth of armed and organised troops, or ships armed and manned, for the service of a belligerent State, and beyond this prohibition he would not go. The address of Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.B., on the protection of the public health, delivered at a general meeting, on Monday, was one of the most instructive contributions. Among the other subjects brought under the notice of the congress were the working of the Habitual Criminals Act of 1869; the state of the law with respect to compensation for personal injury by railway accidents; the better arrangement of elementary schools; the jurisdiction of magistrates in petty sessions; the establishment of tribunals of commerce; sanitary precautions in buildings and towns; the industrial employment of children; trades unions, and boards of arbitration between workmen and employers; baby-farming and infanticide (at the ladies' conference); the repression of drunkenness; the co-operative action of charitable agencies; the prevention of disasters at sea, and the improvement of the condition of sailors.

Excursions of large parties to the Roman Wall, the Elswick ironworks, the new piers at Tynemouth, the collieries, and other objects of interest near Newcastle, have taken place, with entire success.

The Congress wound up its proceedings, on Wednesday, with a general meeting of the members and officers of the association, at which Sir W. Armstrong took an elaborate review of the session. Subsequently there was a pleasure-excursion by special train to Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, who has presided over the congress this year.

Leeds is to be honoured by the association next year, and Plymouth the year after.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in the Bank rate, the Stock Markets, influenced by the unsatisfactory aspect of affairs between Prussia and France, and by the rumour of armaments on the part of Russia, have been very unsettled. For Home Securities there has been very little demand:—Consols have been flat, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent lower, at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ for delivery and the October Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{4}$; Exchange Bills, 8s. to 8s. prem; India Five per Cents, 110 to 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; and India Bonds, 15s. to 20s. prem. In Colonial Government Securities the transactions have been restricted, at about late rates.

English Railway Stocks have been dealt in quietly, and the tendency generally has been unfavourable. Caledonian, 74 to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Eastern, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{4}$; Great Northern, 121 to 122; Ditto, A, 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 133; Great Western, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69 $\frac{1}{4}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 130 $\frac{1}{4}$; London and Brighton, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 39 $\frac{1}{4}$; London and North-Western, 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 127 $\frac{1}{4}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45 to 46; Metropolitan, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 65 $\frac{1}{4}$; Midland, 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 125 $\frac{1}{4}$; North-Eastern, 144 to 144 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 71 $\frac{1}{4}$; Grand Trunk of Canada, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$; Great Western of Canada, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Luxembourg, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Lombards, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$.

In the Foreign Bond Market the transactions have been to a limited extent, and the quotations have been very unsettled. Argentine, 1868, 89 to 90; Egyptian, 1868, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 76 $\frac{1}{4}$; Italian, 1861, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 53; Mexican, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$; Peruvian, 1865, 87 to 88; Spanish, 1867, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 $\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto, 1869, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27; Russian Anglo-Dutch, 91 to 92; Ditto Nicolas Railway Bonds, 67 to 68; Ditto, 1870, 84 to 85; Turkish, 1865, 61 to 62; Ditto Five per Cents, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 43; Ditto, 1869, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 53; United States 5-20 1882 Bonds, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto, 1885, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90; Ditto, 1887, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 88 $\frac{1}{4}$; 10-40, 55 to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bank Shares have commanded but little attention, and there has been but little inquiry for either Telegraph or Miscellaneous Securities.

The Bank directors have further reduced the official minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, making the quotation 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rate has not been so low as the present for a period of twelve months. In the general market capital is still abundant. Rather more inquiry is experienced in consequence of the fortnightly statement; but three months' paper is negotiated at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The joint-stock banks and discount houses are now allowing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for money at call, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent if with seven, and 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent if with fourteen days' notice of withdrawal.

The Board of Trade returns show that the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month of August amounted to £17,087,496, against £17,461,595 in 1869, and £16,427,597 in the preceding year. In the eight months it showed a total of £131,543,363, against £126,341,811 in 1869, and £116,777,023 in 1868. The computed real value of the imports in July was £20,679,167, against £20,960,848 last year, and £21,494,611 in 1868. In the seven months it amounted to £139,435,332, against £128,023,486 in 1869, and £132,352,276 in the previous year.

A large supply of bullion has come to hand during the week, and upwards of £600,000 is shortly expected from Australia. There has been scarcely any export inquiry, and several amounts have been sent into the Bank.

In the rate of exchange no material change has taken place.

The report of the directors of the Agra Bank (Limited) states that the profits for the half year ended June 30 are sufficient to provide for a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Owing to the continuance of the war on the Continent, and to the consequent fall in prices, it is deemed prudent to confine the distribution to an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent.

The directors of the Credit Foncier de Mauritius (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the half year ended June 30 of 8s. per share, or at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, free of income tax, payable on the 30th inst.

The Cagliari Gas and Water Company (Limited) announce an interim dividend for the half year at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, less income tax.

The London Gas-Light Company recommended a dividend of £2 10s. per share on the ordinary shares fully paid up on or before June 30 last.

At a meeting of the Banking and Commercial Permanent Benefit Building Society the directors' report was adopted. It referred to the continued progress of the undertaking, and mentioned that the number of members had increased from 387 to 426, the unadvanced shares from 1353 to 1437, the advanced shares from 894 to 1111 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the total amount of subscriptions due to members from £13,418 to £17,636. A dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, leaving £250 to be carried forward.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase in circulation of	£246,379
An increase in public deposits of	61,524
A decrease in other deposits of	63,543
A decrease in other securities of	518,039
An increase in bullion of	606,371
An increase in rest of	3,831
An increase in reserve of	382,976

The circulation, including post bills, is now £24,211,785; public deposits amount to £6,348,930, and private deposits to £18,297,781. The securities held represent £30,182,852; and the stock of bullion is £22,376,342. The rest figures for £3,716,198.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was a fair attendance of millers at Mark-lane to-day, and the show of English wheat was moderately extensive. A firm tone prevailed in the trade, and a good clearance was effected, at the full rates current on Monday last. In foreign wheat a steady business was transacted, at extreme prices. Barley and malt were steady in value and demand. There was a large supply of oats, which changed hands at a decline of 6d. per quarter. Beans and peas were dull, and drooping in price. Flour sold slowly, at the late decline.

English Currencies.—Wheat, 40s. to 50s.; barley, 32s. to 35s.; malt, 43s. to 68s.; oats, 21s. to 28s.; beans, 35s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; Flour, 24s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 670; barley, 170; beans, 80; peas, 30 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 8010; barley, 4700; oats, 39,000; maize, 680; beans, 110 qrs.; flour, 600 sacks.

Seeds.—The seed market has continued dull and inactive, but prices are without important movement, except in the case of brown mustard-seed, which has declined to 9s. Linseed and rapeseed are unaltered in value.

Colonial Produce.—The demand for sugar has not been active, but strong refining and crystallised have maintained very full prices. Coffee has ruled dull, and drooping in value. Tea is without change. Inferior cocoa is again lower, but choice samples have commanded late rates. Rice has continued dull and inactive.

Provisions.—Butter was in fair request, at the following rates:—Friesland 120s. to 134s.; Zwoile, 120s. to 128s.; Kampen, 120s. to 128s.; Bosh, 90s. to 98s.; Kiel, 112s. to 124s.; Danish, 104s. to 128s.; Jersey, 108s. to 123s.; Normandy, 108s. to 136s.; and Morlaix, 94s. to 98s. per cwt. Cheese experienced, a steady sale:—Edam, 46s. to 65s.; Gouda, 42s. to 50s.; Derby, 46s. to 55s.; and American, 50s. to 66s. per cwt. Bacon was purchased to a moderate extent:—Hamburg and Danish, sizeable and light weights, 65s. to 68s. per cwt. Hams were in fair demand. Lard met a limited inquiry, at late rates.

Hay and Straw.—Although there was only a moderate supply on offer at the market to-day, the trade was inactive, but prices were supported:—Prime old hay, 126s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new hay, 115s. to 125s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime old clover, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime new second-cut clover, 120s. to 150s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 115s.; and straw, 30s. to 34s. per load.

Hops.—Large supplies of new hops have been on offer, the quality of which has been excellent. Trade has ruled steady for new, but old produce has been neglected.

Potatoes.—The arrivals, both coastwise and by rail, have been equal to the demand, which has ruled moderately active.

Oils.—Linseed, 31s.; English brown rape, 41s. 9d.; refined, 43s. 6d. to 44s.; foreign, 46s. per cwt. Olive and cocoanut oils are unchanged.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 43s. 6d. for spot, new; and 42s. 9d. old; 43s. 3d. last three months; 44s. January to March.

Coals.—Hollywell Main, 17s. 3d.; Wallsend Thrislington, 18s.; Wallsend Haswell, 19s.; Wallsend Hartlepool, 18s. 6d.; Wallsend Heugh Hall, 18s. 6d.; Wallsend South Kelloe, 18s. 6d.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There were moderate supplies of stock on sale here to-day, the condition of which continued inferior. The trade for all descriptions of stock ruled quiet, with the exception that prime animals, being few in number, met with a steady sale at the rates previously current. With respect to beasts there was a somewhat large supply, consequently the demand was inactive, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. The show of sheep in the pens was rather below the average; nevertheless, the inquiry was restricted, owing chiefly to the inferiority of the animals; and, although prime breeds were scarce, prices could not thoroughly be maintained. The general top figure remains as quoted on Monday. Calves, being rather scarce, commanded full prices. Pigs were in limited request, at previous quotations.

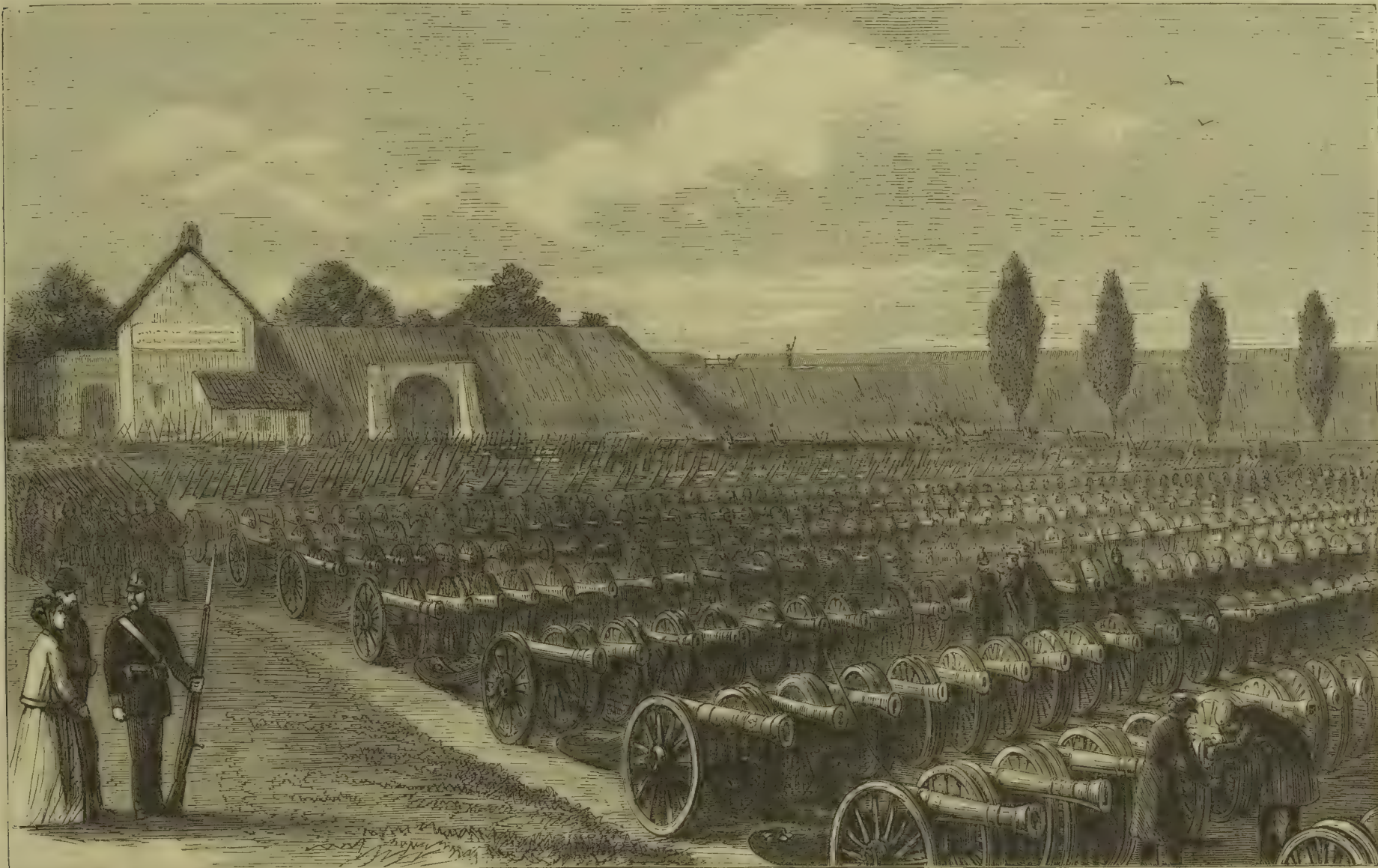
Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 6s.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 740; sheep, 4430; calves, 55; pigs, 15. Foreign: Beasts, 600; sheep, 4450; calves, 300; pigs, 220.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, George Webber was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for an extensive robbery of plate from Sir E. St. Aubyn, in whose service he lived as under butler.

Henry Drager, a junior clerk in the secretary's office at the Waterloo terminus of the London and South-Western Railway Company, pleaded guilty to opening various letters and stealing therefrom stamps, cheques, shares, and orders upon bankers, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.



THE WAR FRENCH PRISONERS IN THE PLACE TURENNE AT SEDAN.



THE WAR: GUNS CAPTURED BY THE PRUSSIANS AT SEDAN.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE LONDON VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor writes to the *Times* to urge upon his fellow-citizens the absolute necessity of looking into our means of defence. He has, he said, had schemes submitted to him for building strong forts at the mouth of the Thames, fortifying the Isle of Dogs, and fortifying all the approaches to London; but he holds that in the hands and hearts of Englishmen will be found our best and strongest forts. There

are, Mr. Besley says, three things necessary to place the volunteers of London in an efficient condition—more men, additional subscriptions, to be equally divided among the four regiments; and a good, easy, comeatable range for rifle practice; and in a community such as London it ought to be enough to state these requirements to have them at once provided. "It is to the employers of labour," the Lord Mayor continues, "that we naturally look. They may, by their sympathy with the move-

ment, and by giving the men opportunities of learning a soldier's duty, aid materially in increasing the numerical strength of the London regiments. This, I believe, they are prepared to do in many instances. As to means, I have invited the officers in command of our City regiments to furnish me with a practical scheme for enlistment and an estimate of what funds are required to maintain our volunteers in good working order, the details of which will be duly advertised."



THE WAR: RAILWAY TRAIN AT NAUHEIM CARRYING SHOT AND SHELL FOR THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.
Patterns free.

TERRY-CORD SILK POPLIN.
A perfectly New Series of Silk Shades in Violet, Blue, Green, Brown, Cream, &c.
This very elegant Fabric, in all the above Colours, 35s. to 45s. the Dress.

CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.
New ready-made complete Collection of New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

WATERPROOF "FRINGED" TWEEDS.
Clothes, Coshmies, and Serge, adapted for Shawl and Costume complete. From 21s. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns free.

LADIES' RICH AUTUMN DRESSES.
Velvet Pile, Silk Poplin, in thirty shades. Drap de Dames, Terry Silk Poplins, Popeline de Suez (Silk), Drap d'Italie, &c.
A grand Collection of Patterns, 25s. to 35s. the Dress.

VELVET-VELVETEENS. Very Rich. Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c. Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

FANCY FLANNELS (All Wool). An Enormous Variety, in Stripes, Checks, and Figures in every shade of colour, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

BLACK GROUND, CHINTZ FLOWERS. The remaining Stock, several hundred pieces. All 8s. 9d. the Extra Full Dress.

CONTINENTAL CRISIS. SILK PANIC at LYONS. PETER ROBINSON has just concluded some very successful transactions (for cash) with the most important Lyons Manufacturers for their existing Stocks of New FLAIN and FANCY SILKS, at the most extraordinary sacrifices ever witnessed.

IN THESE STOCKS will be found 783 pieces of Lyons Pout de Soles, comprising 83 New Tints of Colour, price £2 7s. 6d. the Robe. Also 1500 pieces of Lyons Pout de Soles, in the richest qualities, price £2 17s. 6d., £3 15s. 6d., £4 7s. 6d., and £4 17s. 6d. the Robe. Each quality assorted with 83 New Tints of Colour.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

LYONS GROS DE SUEZ, both sides alike, and the best quality made, especially recommended for its richness of appearance and great durability, price £2 14s. 6d. the Robe.

FANCY PORTIONS OF THE STOCK will be found a splendid collection of all the new designs in Black-Ground Silks, with Floral Brocades, at 3s. the Robe.

NEW STRIPE SILKS. comprising Black and Coloured Grounds, specially adapted for Young Ladies' Costume. Prices vary from 45s. to 63s. the Robe. All are of the best make, and strongly recommended for wear.

MANTLES, JACKETS, &c. Great doubt prevailed as to the supply of Fashionable Novelties for this department; but, from early and prompt measures adopted, a more than usual variety and a more splendidly assorted Stock of Velvet, Seal Skin Fur, and Rich Cloth Mantles and Jackets, as well as an infinite collection of all the fancy descriptions of Opera Mantles, Wrapping and Travelling Mantles, House Jackets for morning and evening wear, and all the beautiful Novelties in Embroidered Jackets, is now ready for inspection. An early visit will secure the first choice among these beautiful goods.

FUR SEALSKIN JACKETS. Ladies are especially invited to make early Purchases of Seal-Skin Jackets, whereby a great saving may be effected.
24in. Deep at Back, 6s. to 9s.
26in. " " 8s. to 11s.
28in. " " 9s. to 13s.
30in. " " 10s. to 18s.
Polish Ermine Jackets, with Miniver and Ermine Tails or quite Plain, 35s. 6d. to 24s.
Every Description of Fur Carriage and Travelling Rugs, Foot-Muffs, &c.

WATERPROOF MANTLES. Various New Shapes in Waterproof Mantles, for travelling and seaside wear. Coats, with sleeves and cape, 35s. to 45s. Hyde, with cape and armholes, 25s. to 32s. 6d. Shrewsbury, with cape and sleeves, 21s. to 35s. 6d. Osborne, with cape, 25s. 6d. to 42s. Seacrest, with sleeves and hood, 21s. to 35s. 6d. Rotonde, with or without hood, 16s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. Warranted Waterproof. Illustrations free on application.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES in the New and Fashionable Materials kept in stock in eight sizes. Illustrations free on application.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, London.—Patterns free.

HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS. G. R. and J. Hilditch, Silk Manufacturers and Mercers, London and Lyons, Establish'd 1763. Patterns and Prices of their celebrated goods are now sent, free by post, to any part of the United Kingdom or Colonies. COLOURED and FANCY SILKS, SATINS, MOIRES, AND VELVETS. Warehouse—61, Ludgate-hill, London.

SILK COSTUMES and LONG SKIRTS. A large variety of new designs for the Autumn, in Black and New Colours, 4s. to 10s., complete, with Bodice, &c. Patterns free. GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask), 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

SILKS and DRESS FABRICS. All the New Silks and Fashionable Materials for the Season are now ready. Satine Cloths, Reps, Serges, Cashmires, &c., an immense variety to select from, from 12s. to 25s. Full Dress. Black Silks, of the best makes, very cheap. Patterns free. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

SEALSKIN JACKETS and FURS of every kind will be SOLD at Summer Prices during the present Month. Real Sealskin Jackets, full size, from 5s.; Grobe Muffs, 10s. 6d.; Ermine Muffs, 15s. 9d. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

COSTUMES and SUITS in WOOLEN and MIXED FABRICS. The New Waterproof Cheltenham Suit, 21s., complete. Wiesbaden and Shawl Costumes, 31s. 6d. to 25s. Serge Costumes, 29s. 6d. A very large choice of Costumes in all the New Fabrics, 21s. and upwards. Photographs and Patterns free. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES.—MANTLES, SILKS, and FANCY DRESS FABRICS. Black Silks bought considerably under value during the war panic in Paris and Lyons, £1 10s. 6d. to £1 4s. the Robe. Elegant Costumes, 18s. 9d. to £3 3s. (Bodice included). Real Seal Fur Jackets 4s. to 9s. Black Velveteens (Silk finish), 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Mourning Goods. Every description at moderate prices. All in stock in plain figures. Patterns post-free. CATER and COMPANY, Finsbury-square, E.C.

PANIC PRICES.—BLACK SILKS direct from Lyons. Messrs. JAY having purchased a large quantity of French Black Silks, at panic prices. These good Black Silks are now offered to the public 25 per cent cheaper than the same qualities were sold before the war began. Patterns free. JAYS'.

FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.—MADAME CAROLINE, Manager of Messrs. JAYS' Show-Rooms, has the honour to announce to her distinguished customers, and the rest of the beau monde, that she has fortunately imported some new AUTUMN BONNETS, and having also secured the services of some excellent French Milliners, she confidently requests the honour of a visit to inspect the novelties of the season. JAYS'.

AUTUMN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY beg to announce that they are well supplied with French Goods, and from the fact of their Stock having been very recently purchased at Roubaix, and after the war had broken out, they are enabled to sell all Wool Fabrics for Dresses at a remarkably cheap cost. JAYS'.

ECONOMY IN MOURNING. Only 12 guinea the Dress.—The numerous testimonials which Messrs. JAY have received of the durability in wear and colour of the JAYS' CORD induce them to recommend and offer it as the very best article ever manufactured for Mourning at so cheap a price. JAYS'.

AUTUMN DRESS.—Black Dresses for Autumn Wear, £1 7s. 6d. each.—Messrs. JAY are now selling a very excellent Walking Skirt, made up, with material for Bodice included, for the small sum of £1 7s. 6d. the Dress. JAYS'.

THE ETRICK SHAWL DRESS. "There is generally some novelty in dress to be found at Messrs. Jays' Establishment."—Englishwoman's Magazine. It is a light material in Wool, and drapes as gracefully as Indian muslin over the whole figure. The Dress itself is in three distinct parts, but yet so easy of adjustment that it is scarcely a minute's work to assume it. "The age we live in." JAYS'. London General Mourning Warehouse, 217, 219, and 251, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP. NOTICE! BAKER and CRISP'S AUTUMN FABRICS are now ready. Patterns sent free to any part. 198, Regent-street, London.

THE CHEAPEST TIME TO BUY FURS. Price-List or Samples sent free. £2500 of the most Fashionable Furs, 40 per cent under regular prices. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

WAR PANIC. BLACK VELVETS, 1500 DRESSES. Lyons Silk Velvets, £2 14s. to 5s. Full Dress. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! The Cheapest House for Silks. BAKER and CRISP'S. The Largest Variety of cheap, Intermediate, and Best Silks. BAKER and CRISP'S. The Newest Silks of every description, 25s. 6d. to 6s. Full Dress. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

WAR PANIC. BLACK SILKS EXTRAORDINARY. BAKER and CRISP are now selling the largest, cheapest, and richest lot of Black Silks that have been offered since the year 1848—viz., Gros Grain, Glacés, Draps de France, and Cashmires, &c., that were 6s., 8s., and 10s. per yard, are now selling at 47s. 6d., 72s. 6d., and 84s. the Full Dress. 198, Regent-street.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS! Black and Coloured Silk Velveteens. The Patent Molekin Finish, equal to the richest Lyons Velvets. A magnificent variety from 17s. 6d. Full Dress. BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

SEALSKIN JACKETS EXTRAORDINARY. 200 Sealskin Jackets, the very best in the Trade, 35s. per cent under Winter prices—viz., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 20s. 6d. A Jacket of any size sent free for examination, if not approved of, no money returned, by BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

JACKETS! JACKETS! JACKETS! A variety sent for approval. The most elegant Assortment in London, at very economical prices, viz., from 1 guinea to 3s. New Department.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S Wool & Silk SERGES. Wool and Silk Reps 7s. 11d. to 25s. 6d. Full Dress. Lorraine and Satin Cloths 10s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. " London and Cuttill Cord 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. " Marine and Genoa Serges 15s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. " Diagonal and Honeycomb 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. " Fancy Cloths 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. " 198, Regent-street.

NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS and COSTUMES.—LADIES' and CHILDREN'S. The Gasmere Waterproof Cloak .. 10s. 9d. to 34s. 9d. The Osborne Waterproof Cloak .. 7s. 9d. to 35s. 6d. The Albion Waterproof Cloak .. 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. The Cheltenham Waterproof Costume .. 25s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. The Windermere Waterproof Costume .. 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. The Weissburg Waterproof Costume .. 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. The New Velveteen Costumes .. 35s. to 42s. 6d. The New Silk Ropy Costumes .. 25s. to 35s. 6d. The New Dressing-Gowns .. 12s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP FANCY DRESS FABRICS. 10,000 yards, various Job Lots, from 6s. 1/2 yard. 198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S CALLEDONIAN SPECIALITIES.—Patterns post-free. Clyde Kilts, Tartan Regs, Acorn Tweeds, Willow Cord, Heather Tweeds, Silk Winces, Tullochgorum Plaids, and every novelty in British and Foreign Fabrics for Autumn and Winter. Patterns free.—From 12s. 6d. to 3s. the Full Dress.

NOTICE.—MOURNING! MOURNING! Every Fabric for Dress and Complimentary Mourning at the Lowest Prices in the Kingdom. The very best goods. Patterns free. From 8s. 9d. Full Dress.—BAKER and CRISP.

JACKET and MANTLE CLOTHS. Every Material by Yard. Patterns free to the Trade and others. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

LADIES.—THE AMERICAN NOVELTY. Finest Shotland Wool, 4 yards long, 2 yards wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 11d. Each sent for two extra stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES! The Prettiest Costumes in London. The best Variety. The most Ladylike. The most Economical Prices.—198, Regent-street.—BAKER and CRISP'S.

ADDLEY BOURNE'S Premises having shortly to be rebuilt, he will OFFER, on MONDAY NEXT, and following days, the whole of his STOCK, which comprises Household Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Dresses, Furs, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, &c. All the Goods will be marked at very low prices to effect a speedy clearance and to prevent loss by removal. Gloucester House, 37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church).

P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Reelikin Jacket and Clink Maker and General Purrier.

MOURNING WITH ECONOMY. Families are waited upon. "Free of any extra Charge," by experienced Female Assistants (or Dressmakers) in any part of the country, no matter how distant from London, with an excellent Choice of Articles, including Made-Up Skirts, Costumes, Mantles, Bonnets, and every fashionable requisite.

For Dressmaking the Charges are Very Low. Mourning for Servants at Reasonable Stated Charges. Letter Orders or Telegrams immediately attended to. Peter Robinson's Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 500, and 262, Regent-street. The Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

DRESSMAKING WITH ECONOMY. The first talent employed, and the Charges are Lower than those of any other House in London.

PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS. In consequence of the War, PETER ROBINSON has made some very extensive Purchases in France of BLACK SILKS, and is supplying them NOW at a wonderfully Cheap Rate. Ladies are recommended to take advantage of this opportunity.

If a Piece is purchased a still further reduction will be made. He will forward Patterns free to any part. Prices vary from 45s. to 6s. the Dress. Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES in BLACK SILK and New Textile Fabrics, with Crapé or otherwise, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

BLACK SILK VELVETS of the best Qualities, for Dresses and Mantles, are selling remarkably cheap (Patterns free) at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

NOTICE TO LADIES IN MOURNING. The QUADRUPLE CRAPES in every width have been extensively sold at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse since their first introduction; and the demand for them has much increased since he has reduced them to a moderate price. He is selling these Superior Crapes from 6s. to 10s. 6d. per yard; and if the Piece is purchased the wholesale price is charged. Notice the address, Peter Robinson's Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES. IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in new Mourning Fabrics, 3s. to 5s. trimmed crapés.

G. POLAND and SON, Fur Manufacturers, 90, Oxford-street, beg to inform American Visitors and their numerous patrons, that, in consequence of the War, they have been able to purchase (considerably below their value) a large Assortment of the very finest RUSSIAN SABLE, Sea Otter, and other valuable Skins, such as are rarely seen in this country.

REAL RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS. 6s. and 7s. each; winter price, 10s. and 12s. Ladies have now an opportunity of selecting a very elegant and fashionable Seal Jacket, lined with rich satin and beautifully quilted.—COOK'S Fur Manufactory, 71, Oxford-street.—N.B. Samples sent to all parts of the United Kingdom by sending a London reference. Established 1823.

REAL RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS. Largest Stock in London. 350, all at 6s. each; winter price, 10s.; 400, all at 7s. each; winter price, 12s. Samples sent on approval.

REAL RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS. Manufactured from the finest Alaska Skins (very choice), lined with rich satin, and beautifully quilted. Samples sent. COOK'S Fur Manufactory, 71, Oxford-street. (Established 1823.)

IRISH LINENS direct from BELFAST at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. JAMES LINDSAY and CO., 24, Donegal-place, Belfast, will supply, at Manufacturers' Prices (carriage paid on parcels amounting to £5 and upwards in value), best Single and Double Damask Table-Cloths, Napkins, Slips, Tray-Cloths, Bird-Eye Diapers; Fine, Medium, and Heavy Linen Shirtings; Lawns; Dispers and Huckaback Towels and Towellings; Glass Cloths; Kitchen and Pantry Towels, &c.

J. L. and Co. especially recommend their celebrated Linen Sheetings, from one and a half to three yards wide, in fine, medium, and heavy makes, either plain or twilled, and warranted pure flax. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Price-Lists and Patterns post-free.

SEWELL and CO. are NOW SHOWING in their Dress Departments a large choice of the NEWEST and PRETTIEST MATERIALS for DRESS and general purposes. Having been fortunate in their Continental purchases previous to the war, S. and Co. are enabled to show rich and beautiful goods at especially low prices.—Patterns post-free.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS. Ladies' attention is respectfully called to the cheapest lot of Real Sealskin Jackets ever offered, in all sizes, lengths, and prices.—SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Fritch-street, Soho-square, W.

LYONS BLACK SILKS. WAL CRISP.—SEWELL and CO. have made extensive Purchases at Lyons (for Cash) of BLACK SILKS and VELVETS, which they are prepared to offer at very low prices. 15,000 yards of Black Gros Grain and Cashmires de Soie, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per yard. Patterns post-free. COMPTON HOUSE, Fritch-street, Soho-square, W.

TO LADIES.—The Shrewsbury Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Skirts, and Jackets, in every variety of Shape and Colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-st., Shrewsbury. Patterns and prices post-free.

WOOLEN CLOTHS, for Ladies' Jackets and Mantles for Gentlemen's and Youths' Clothing, and for Boys' Knickerbockers, &c., at very moderate prices. CHARLES MEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Holborn-hill; and 111 and 112, Hatton-garden.

THE "BAG of BAGS."—JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S newly-invented and patented TRAVELLING, DRESSING, and WRITING BAGS. "Jenner and Knewstub have effected quite a revolution in travelling-bags."—"Nothing that the inventors of the A B C Despatch Box may devise need surprise anyone."—Punch. 34, St. James's-street; and 66, Jermyn-street.

DRESSING-BAGS and DRESSING-CASES, Despatch-Boxes, Tourists' Writing-Cases, Jewel-Cases, Writing-Desks, Parisian productions. Library Sets in Medallion and Leather. Albums, Cases of Encl. Cutlery, Seasons, Razors, Table-Knives, the Magic Razor Strip and Paste. At MECHT'S, 112, Regent-street, W. Illustrated Catalogues post-free. Established 1827. City prices charged for cash.—N.B. Mr. Mecht attends personally daily, assisted by his son.

TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS. ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, of very superior make and construction. Directions for self-measurement by post, free on application. Prices, 20s. and 27s. 6d.—ELAN, 196, Oxford-street.

WANTED.—LEFT-OFF CLOTHES. NOTICE.—Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, London, W., are now giving the Highest Price for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Left-off Clothing, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, Furniture, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen privately attended by Mr. or Mrs. Lewis Davis, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., by addressing letters as above; or, Parcels being sent, P.O. Orders remitted. Terms Cash. Bankers, National Provincial Bank of England.

WAR! WAR! WAR!—Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of aiding the Sick and Wounded can DISPOSE of their superfluous Articles of WEARING APPAREL, &c. (for cash), by addressing Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Bank-street, Regent-street, W. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on per Parcels sent, the utmost value returned. Established 1820.

GALVANISM v. NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—Subjoined are specimens from nunc; communications of Cures fully effected by PULVERMACH'S VOLTAIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, and POCKET BATTERIES, extracted from various testimonials, reproduced in a pamphlet, "Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," containing also authenticated Medical Reports and Opinions of the Press, and numerous extracts from many standard scientific works—viz., Dr. Pereira's "Medical Jurisprudence," 4th edition; Dr. Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," 5th edition; and Dr. Handfield Jones' "On Nervous and Functional Disorders," &c., sent post-free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee, J. L. PULVERMACH, 289, Regent-street, London. Referring to Nervous Debility, L. D. of Glasgow, Regent-street, writes:—"June 1, 1870. I have been suffering from the effects of nervous debility for fifteen months. Symptoms—weakness of the eyes, general debility, loss of spirits, weakness of the back, &c. After using your Voltaic-Belt for three weeks I find myself much better in every way—strength and general condition of the body much improved, and all the symptoms that worried me so much are greatly relieved."

For Rheumatic Gout, Mr. Thomas Taylor, jun., of Bitchfield, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, writes:—"July 20, 1870.—The Galvanic Chain-Band that I sent for has quite cured the young person of the Rheumatic Gout, which she has been suffering from for three years, and has been to doctors of the highest repute, obtaining relief. She could not walk now—she was almost unable to get up. Now she is able to walk seven miles."

NUDA VERITAS.—This valuable Specific restores Grey Hair to its natural colour, and grows the hair of the scalp. Apply for Colours to Agents, HOWLAND and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AURICOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOWLAND and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; London; Pinaud and Meyer, 28, Rue St. Martin, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Champs, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packets, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that cures the effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. of all Perfumers and Chemists. R. H. HOWLAND and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

NAPOLEON PRICES GOLDEN OIL, a valuable specific for Restoring the Hair. In constant use by the families of the Nobility stamp its superior excellence. In round glass-stoppered bottles, 7s. 6d., 7d. Bond-street.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. The original and only genuine, of unprecedented success during the last 70 years, in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for the Complexion and Skin. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for ROWLANDS' Articles.

EVER SWEET.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S RARE and PRECIOUS PERFUMES.—3000 varieties of Scents, refined Soaps, Sachets, Odorous Waters, Ladies' Toilet Requisites, Pomades, Oils, Hair Washes, Dentifrices, Cologne, Complementary and Wedding Presents, Fountain Music, Odour, &c. Shippers supplied in bond. Price-list free.—Office, 2, New Bond-street, London.

SWEET FUMIGATION.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S RIBBON of BRUGES. Light it, blow out the flame, and as it smoulders a fragrant vapour will rise into the air. 1s. per yard. Sold by Chemists everywhere.—Laboratory, 2, New Bond-street, London.

CAUTION!—BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET PERFUMERY (1s.), Macassarine Oil, Kalydor, and Odonto having attained universal repute, greater caution is solicited to the signature, "F. H. Breidenbach," Perfumer to the Queen, 38, Lombard street; and 157H, New Bond-street.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GREENFIELD STARCH, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profit.

YOUNG'S SUPERIOR CANDLE, Lubricating Oil and Lamps, to be had of all Dealers. YOUNG'S PARAFFIN LIGHT and MINERAL OIL COMPANY (Limited), London and Glasgow.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD eradicates Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Rheum, Low Spirits, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea and Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints. Cure No. 68, 413 Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly.—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W.; 163, William-street, New York. In Tins, at 1s. 11d.; 11b., 2s. 9d.; 12lbs., 22s.; 24lb., 40s.; at all Grocers.

NEURALINE CURES TIC, NEURALGIA, Toothache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, and all Nerve Pains. Extract of a letter from Mr. Edgar, in charge of the Bath Light-house, Island of Lundy, to Sir James Matheson, Nov. 23, 1869:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her indebtedness to Lady Matheson for sending the Neuraline, as it has proved to be the most successful Lotion which she has ever applied. The relief experienced is almost instantaneous." LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.; sold by all Chemists. In bottles, 1s. 11d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 9d.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, Unparalleled for PURITY, PALATABLENESS, and EFFICACY: Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men, as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS. "I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to excite disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."—SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician to Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

"There is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH."—Dr. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain.

"I deem the Oil sold under Dr. DE JONGH'S guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."—Dr. LAKESTER, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."—Dr. GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Great Britain." Sold ONLY in capuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d. Quarts, 8s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists. SOLE CONSIGNERS, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.

TO DYSEPPTICS.—By reason of the great benefit derived from the use of TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RICHARD PILLS, the most different have testified to their great value, and medical men of the highest standing recommend their use in cases of Indigestion and Liver Complaints. Sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. Prepared only by TWINBERROW and SON, Chemists to the Queen, 80, Wigmore-street London, W.

CAUTION.—STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH. Purchasers are requested to beware of Imitations of this Medicine, and to observe in every case that the words "John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine, sold by all Chemists and Druggists,

WAR ASPECTS OF PARIS.

Several of our Illustrations represent some incidents of the bustle of preparation to defend Paris, a few days before the Prussians began its siege. One is the launching of the captive air balloon Neptune, intended for the observation of the enemy's movements during the siege, under the command of M. Nadar as captain, and Camille Dartois and Jules Durouf as his lieutenants, at the foot of the Tour de Solférino, Montmartre. During the half hour that the workmen were employed in fixing it a number of spectators assembled, and a sum of 165f. was collected for the wounded. The Neptune will remain permanently inflated during the siege. It is out of reach of the enemy's howitzers.

Another Illustration is that of the encampment in the Champ de Mars. The description of what a correspondent saw will be of interest. There were probably 8000 or 10,000 men under canvas there. They consisted almost entirely of young lads, utterly undisciplined, and undergoing the earlier stages of recruit drill. Their clothing had but lately been issued to them, and they wore it as yet awkwardly. Among them were reinforcements belonging to the 8th, 10th, 14th, 35th, 38th, 46th, 68th, 88th, and 97th Regiments of the Line—those of each corps occupying their specified portion of the general camp, the men being drilled in front of their own regimental tents. The form of the general camp was determined by that of the Champ itself, its front facing the Seine. Two wide streets extended direct from front to rear, the *tentes d'abri* being arranged in double rows on each side, one row opening to the flank, and the other inwards, but by no means regularly or neatly pitched. There was certainly some slight attempt at order, but evidently of a poor kind; tents of various sizes, some capable of containing only two men, others of accommodating six, were placed indifferently. Altogether, the impression conveyed by the appearance of the camp was that it looked like a cross between that of a series of sepoy regiments and one of itinerant gipsies. In each tent was a good quantity of straw, on which the occupants slept at night. At the entrance such of the soldiers as were not at drill were occupied in cleaning their sword-bayonets and Chassepot rifles, for none of their other equipments looked as if they were meant to be cleaned or had ever undergone that process. On each flank were arranged a series of cooking places. These consisted of superficial excavations in the ground, each 3 ft. long, 10 in. broad, and about 6 in. or 8 in. deep. The fuel was wood, and raised on a range of stones along each side of this little trench were a



THE WAR: DEFENCE OF PARIS—A CAPTIVE BALLOON AT MONTMARTRE.

series of three or four camp-kettles, with mess tins on their tops, both of these being filled with meat and vegetables in the course of cooking for dinner. The cooks were soldiers appointed for the duty.

The following half-pathetic sketch of the strange condition of Paris, while sullenly expecting the approach of its enemy, was written more than a fortnight ago:—

"What is the visitor at Paris to do now? He must wander forth in the wilderness of empty hotels and boarding-houses, the open gates of which still silently and drearily yawn for him. He calls instinctively for a journal, to see what is going on in the way of amusement to-night. There is actually nothing. The theatres, concerts, and gardens are closed. He can at least console himself with a stroll in the Champs Elysées. They must be open, and many a pleasant hour does he remember to have wiled away, seated in the thickly-peopled shade of the trees and watching the ceaseless stream of carriages ebb and flow past him in its way to and from the Bois de Boulogne. The Champs Elysées are, indeed, open; but they are unapproachable from, if he can trust his eyesight, dust. Fancy dust in the Champs Elysées!—not a casual cloud, flying vainly from one water-cart to fall before the spouts of another, but dense volumes, rolling along unchecked, and hiding whatever there is to hide: it is not much. A few lean horses, the bony relics of some over-worked battery, are being slowly led along, or a waggon passes crammed with the quaint medley of mattresses, crockery, chairs, and children, that, with the tired cow, dragging behind, forms some French peasant's whole stock of goods in the world. There is nothing for it but to try the Boulevards. Here the change is less, but still it is striking. The usually crowded cafés scare you with whole rows of empty chairs. Some of the shops are shut. They have neither customers left nor assistants to wait upon them. Many of the jewellers have packed out of sight most of their glittering wares, as if resolved not too severely to tempt the countrymen of Blucher; and, looking into one shop to-day, I saw its 'young ladies' engaged, not with bonnets or ribbons, but in making *la charpie*. There is little excitement of any kind in the streets; and perhaps endless caricatures of the Emperor are, with one exception, the most prominent signs of the times.

"This exception is the provincial Garde Mobile, the heroes of the hour. They have been swarming in shoals into Paris for the last few days, and one can hardly go a dozen yards without coming upon a group of their blue blouses. They are most of them fine manly-looking young fellows, and no doubt are capital raw material for



THE WAR: MOUZON, ON THE MEUSE.

soldiers, if there were only time to lick it into shape. But some of them handle a rifle as if, which is not improbable, they had never handled it before, and don't appear to know the first elements of drill. It was quite touching to watch, this afternoon, a party of the rawest of them painfully, though most willingly, mastering the A B C of rifle practice, and to think that in a few days, almost hours, they might be matched against such troops as the Prussians. But they will have the advantage of fighting behind walls, with veteran troops to support and set them an example; and they certainly don't look as if they wanted stamina, earnestness, or pluck. Indeed, about the downright earnestness of all the Parisians—or, at least, the vast majority—there cannot be the slightest doubt, whatever may be thought of their endurance under a severe test. It is all the better, in English eyes, for its unusual freedom from noisy demonstration. Their tranquillity is very remarkable, considering what enthusiasm underlies it. I was standing in the street a day or two ago, watching a large body of franc-tireurs march by, when one of the outsiders who hang on to all the regiments here suddenly stopped, faced me full, and, thrusting a bullet into my hand, exclaimed, "Take, citizen, the bullet of a franc-tireur." If he had just torn it, still dripping with blood, from the heart of my bitterest enemy, his manner could not have been more severely melodramatic. Yet the corps was going along in the most quiet, matter-of-fact way. The citizens are working too hard to have much superfluous strength left for noise.

"I have spoken about the quiet and dreary appearance of the Boulevards, but anybody has only to step to the nearest open space, in which there is room for drill, to find it full of energy and life. It was close to the Madeleine, which your readers all know so well, that I saw the patient provincials learning the alphabet of drill. Their rifles were levelled full at the sacred windows. That so recently lazy lounge, the Palais Royal Garden, looked to-night as warlike and workman-like as a barracks. In fact, wherever there is room for them, one comes upon bodies of men going through some exercise. They are usually in all varieties of civilian undress, though carrying rifles, and you may imagine what a singular effect is produced by this unusual combination of wide-awakes, rifles, and military manoeuvres.

"For the moment it is very fine—indeed, sublime. There are few grander spectacles than an army of soldier citizens rising en masse to fight for hearth and home. But think of the future: think of the excitable and daring French populace, always ready for change, and deeply imbued, many of them, with the rabidest Socialism, all armed with rifles, and mastering drill. It requires no gift of prophecy to see that, unless there are some singularly cool heads and able hands at the helm of the State, capable of dealing with a great national crisis, the streets of Paris will run with blood shed in civil strife. One can only hope that, to the perils of a siege outside the walls of Paris, will not be added the horrors of anarchy within."

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

On the recommendation of the Duke of Argyll, the Secretary of State for India, the Royal Humane Society has awarded its medal, with suitable testimonials recording the services rendered, to Mr. Raitt, second officer, and Serdee Ferhan, coal-trimmer, of the steamer Dalhousie, for saving life under the following circumstances:—The Turkish barque Augusta, belonging to Singapore, commanded and manned by natives, was anchored in a cove near Muscat, and about to sail for Jeddah with a cargo of wheat and some passengers, when a heavy wind and swell set in, and the vessel began to drive. A boat was dispatched for assistance, and the life-boat of the steamer Dalhousie, in charge of Mr. Raitt, proceeded with all haste to the Augusta, and succeeded in taking off seventeen of the passengers and crew. About an hour after the boat returned to land a man was observed on some floating wreck, and the cutter of the Dalhousie, also commanded by Mr. Raitt, went to his assistance. When the boat neared the man he was lying surrounded by wreck, and too weak to move from wounds and exhaustion, when Serdee Ferhan, who accompanied the boats on both occasions, jumped overboard with the life-buoy and supported him until he was picked up, the vessel going to pieces in forty-five minutes after she struck.

Handsome rewards of various descriptions were also given to Mr. Richard Roche, for saving James Farrell, who fell into the water at Wexford; to Mr. Malcolm Milver, for saving John Cook, who, while bathing at Stornaway, Isle of Lewis, sank three times, and, when recovered, was black in the face and all but dead; to Arthur Comber and Edward Thornburgh, for saving four persons who were in danger of drowning at Kidderminster; to Robert Alliston, for saving Arthur Rawlinson, who fell into the river Stour, at Bures, Essex, being the second occasion on which Alliston has been instrumental in saving life; to John Kennedy, for saving Michael Byrne, who sank while bathing at West Point, in the county of Mayo; to John Kelly, for saving Patrick Hanley, who sank while bathing at Carrick-on-Shannon; to Frank Chapman, for saving Alfred Wood, who fell into the Regent's canal, at Hackney; and to William Higgins, for saving Jane Archer, who fell into the Regent's canal, at Paddington.

Mr. N. H. Heydemann has been approved as Vice-Consul at Bradford for the North German Confederation.

The opening meeting of the tenth session of the Liverpool School of Science was held on Thursday week, and the prizes gained by the students during the past session were distributed by Professor Huxley.

The monthly return of the Poor-Law Board shows that at the end of July the number of persons in receipt of relief from the rates in England and Wales, which at this season of the year is little over 950,000, was not quite 1 per cent more than at the corresponding period of 1869. There was, indeed, a very general increase, amounting in the metropolis to 1.9 per cent; in the eastern, south-western, and north midland divisions to 2 per cent; in the south midland to 3.3 per cent; in the south-eastern to as much as 6.1 per cent. But these excesses above the general average were counterpoised by a small decrease in the northern and the Welsh divisions, and by a decrease of no less than 6.4 per cent in the north-western division.

The award of the ten Whitworth Scholarships of £100 each for the year 1870 has been made to the undermentioned candidates:—To those examined as students—W. Garnett, nineteen years of age, student, London; Jas. Taylor, twenty-one years of age, mechanic, Oldham; J. A. Griffiths, twenty-two years of age, engineer student, Middleton; H. W. McCann, seventeen years of age, student, Liverpool; J. Perry, twenty years of age, engineer, Belfast. To those examined as workmen—Edward Tomkins, twenty-four years of age, engineer and draughtsman, Manchester; William Dodgson, twenty-five years of age, mechanic, Manchester; Frank Salter, twenty-one years of age, mechanical engineer, Leamington; W. S. Hall, twenty-five years of age, engineering draughtsman, Nottingham; Henry Dyer, twenty-one years of age, mechanical engineer, Glasgow.

THE COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.

"WEARY GLEANERS."

Thank God! we have again gathered in our harvest in peace; and the tired Reapers and the Weary Gleaners—such as our Coloured Illustration portrays—may once more rest in their quiet villages, under the thatched roofs where the swallows have already congregated before winging their way over the sea and across lands where the slaughtered dead now sleep who hailed their glad twittering with joyous hearts as the birds passed on their way over the budding vines of the sunny south to build and sing in green Old England undisturbed. These weary gleaners may lie down and sleep as safely under the broad-branched tree where they are resting as in their village home, for neither shattering shell nor shot will break their repose, nor aught disturb their sleep more than the twittering birds that gather beside the murmuring brook from which they sip. That old village tower—the hoary monument of departed centuries—while it looks heavenward, stands sentinel over the graves of our brave forefathers who long ago warred against unjust kingly power and won for our generation that peaceful sleep which the weary gleaners still enjoy, leaving our young men to reap peacefully beside the maidens, without any stern conscription to compel them to throw aside the crooked sickle and reap the harvest of the sword. Around many an old tower, like that towards which the Weary Gleaners in our Picture are slowly wending, sleep those whose strong arms and brave hearts helped to leave the sturdy farmer free to shear the corn among his manly sons and beautiful daughters, with cheeks coloured like their native wild roses, and to join in the glad shout of "Harvest home!" instead of weeping sad farewells on the breasts of their brothers, husbands, and fathers before they were forced away to reap the red harvest of battle. Those little gleaners may now be listening to the noise of rooks returning to their "old ancestral trees," or the far-away crack of the rural rifleman, heard above the milkmaid's evening song, telling that the old voice, which has long warned off the invader when danger threatened, may still be heard across the over-watchful sea, which day and night keeps its measured march along the rocky headlands, and sandy beaches, and tall white cliffs that Nature built as a fortress all round our sea-girt coast. Its spray, although unseen, is ever washing the sweet faces of our island daughters, and keeping fresh and green the beautiful fields and gardens on which they tread, where the footstep of an invader has never left its imprint for nearly a thousand years, nor a trumpet startled the silence since Norman William blew that blast which awoke the heavy-headed Saxon and drowsy Dane, and blended the blood of the brave Briton with that of the stormy Sea-King and the ring-mailed chivalry which now flows in the undaunted hearts of Englishmen. Our rich corn-fields were never reddened by a drop of coward blood, for those who came to conquer left their bones to enrich the soil, and preferred a grave in our peaceful island, so that they might sleep their last sleep by the surrounding sea, under the grand monuments which their brave sons and beautiful daughters erected over their remains and devoted to God.

Over many an old battle-field did I tread my way in my boyish days, when I joined the little rank of weary gleaners; picking up an ear of corn here and there, then pausing to look at some valley where the greensward had been torn and trampled under the hoofs of cavalry during the Wars of the Roses, and where the bones of many a warrior and fiery war-horse have since been ploughed up in that now peaceful soil.

Often have I seen the handsome daughters of the farmers mingle with the gleaners in the corn-fields, making a merry holiday, and distributing what they gathered among the poor villagers, sometimes pulling whole sheaves to pieces, while their kind father looked on and rebuked them with a smiling face. The pretty romps wanted to play and gossip, and asked "what were a few sheaves of corn out of the many acres he had reaped?"—paying him with a fond kiss, which went to his heart and gladdened him more than all his godly harvest, for the sheaves they had so sweetly stolen and shared the plunder, with roguish laughter, among the oldest of the weary gleaners. These rosy daughters had their Harvest Home in the great farmhouse in which they were born; and often a few weary gleaners who had known "better days" were welcome guests at that plentiful board where the songs of their forefathers were sung.

What a length and breadth of land do the feet of those weary gleaners traverse in the course of a long summer day, as with bent backs they pick up the single ears of corn! for rarely do they find two or three lying together, except when the "stooks," consisting of eight or twelve sheaves reared up to dry, are pitched into the waggon and led away to be stacked in the farm-yard or barn. The sharp stubble left when the wheat has been sheared cuts their little hands and feet every time they move; for piercing as they are, the bare hand and arm must be thrust into the short, sharp, upright straw before the fallen ear can be picked out. When the poor children are without shoes, they have to plod along in pain; for there are often thistles among the stubble. There is not much that is poetical or picturesque about a poor family gleaner; the "stubbled" legs and hands that too often cause the children to cry through pain are much like the "glory" of the battle-field, where the harvest of victory is reaped in blood and tears. The long straw that looks so pretty in the picture, and is what the swaling feathers are to an empty helmet, is all cut off, and only the short ears of corn thrust into the little pocket which the poor gleaner carries; for it would increase the weight the weary gleaners have to carry home at night, and occupy too much space in their confined granary where they store it, which is generally under the beds. And a pleasant smell do the sweet ears of corn give to their humble homes, while the poor gleaners sleep happily above the little harvest they have gathered with so much labour and care. The great sack, filled only with ears of corn—the day's gleanings of the united family—would make a strong man glad to halt and rest if he had to carry it home and the corn-field was some distance from the village. What pleasant contentions have I seen when little Jack or Polly pleaded to relieve the weary mother of the heavy load she carried in the sack on her head, when there had been "good gleanings"! I have seen the dead mother lying on the chaff-bed, under which her little treasure was stored, and the weary gleaners, who had gleaned with her, early and late, all through the harvest, with their tears falling fast on the ripe ears on the floor, which she had laboured beyond her strength in helping to gather. The dead on the Battle-field of Struggling Life, with God's medal on her peaceful breast—a Weary Gleaner gathered into the great garner of Heaven! But there were helping hands to thrash and winnow it, though the bread was eaten moistened with the tears of the little orphans. Thank God! the poor are always willing to help the poor, though it is little they have to give except the sob of feeling hearts and the tears of pitying eyes—the only coin which the angels receive when they throw open the golden gates of heaven to the WEARY GLEANER. T. M.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The loss, during the last month, of the turret-ship Captain which was capsized in the Bay of Biscay by a squall, has brought to a melancholy close the persistent agitation maintained by Captain Coles during many years to press into use this class of vessel. We have always been conscious of the faults of Captain Coles's system, which, in any eligible feature, was an imitation of the monitor system of Ericsson, but with special defects from which the American vessels have always been free. But in many minds the disaster to the Captain will be imputed to the use of turrets; and a high freeboard, as it is called, or a considerable height of side above the water, will be regarded as quite indispensable to safety. Now, the first condition in the design of a ship of any kind is that it shall swim, and the next, if an armour-plated vessel, is that the armour shall keep the shot out. In the monitors the necessary stability is obtained by constructing them without masts, or with very low and light masts if sails should in any case be introduced. But, as a general rule, the monitors are steamers pure and simple, and, though many of them have been at sea in rough weather, none of them have ever been overturned. The stability of any vessel of known configuration and immersion, and with any given dimensions of rigging, is a matter of simple scientific calculation. But in the construction of the Captain many blunders were committed—one of which was that the draught of water was 2 ft. greater than was expected, and the height of side consequently 2 ft. less. Who was to blame for these errors Parliament will no doubt inquire. But Captain Coles never pretended to be a practical shipbuilder, and it is not to be supposed that the Admiralty would have consented to allow a large sum of money to be spent in the production of a vessel in which his leading idea of revolving turrets was to be embodied, except on the ground that the work would be carried out by competent builders, who would, at all events, see that the primary conditions of stanchness and stability were fulfilled. If the Admiralty had acted wisely it would have intrusted the design of a monitor vessel of the most formidable type to Ericsson, who has all the attainments necessary for the task, with the addition of the valuable experience gained in actual war. A high freeboard gives stability, or the power to resist upsetting; but it also gives unsteadiness, or a large amount of motion from the action of the waves. The needful stability can be obtained by discarding the masts and sails, which are not required, at least in the case of vessels intended to protect our coasts; and by keeping the freeboard low the thickness of the armour may be so much increased that it will be impenetrable. It appears to us that there should be only two classes of war vessels—swift cruisers, without armour, carrying guns of very long range; and monitors propelled by steam alone, and with sides so low and thick that it will be difficult to strike and impossible to pierce them, and with guns heavy enough to send shot through any possible vessel having a high freeboard.

The meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, lately held in South Wales, has led to the interchange of many valuable ideas among manufacturers. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the scientific resources called into requisition by this branch of industry, few ideas have been propounded of which the original may not be found in the most ancient methods of manufacture. In Bessemer's original process for the production of steel, the carbon was only partially removed from the cast iron, a sufficiency being purposely left in combination to produce steel. But in practice it was found to be impossible to leave the exact quantity required; and so the whole was removed, and sufficient melted cast iron of known composition was added, to afford the necessary proportion of carbon. This, however, is only a reproduction of an old Indian process; and in many parts of India cast iron is manufactured for the sole purpose of producing steel by mixing it with molten wrought iron. In the Ellershausen process—now being subjected to experiment at Dowlais—wrought iron is produced by mixing pulverised oxide of iron with cast iron. But the results, so far, have not been very satisfactory, although with pure oxide and pure cast iron there is nothing to prevent a successful issue. The method of producing wrought iron by mixing carbon with oxide and exposing the mixture to a high temperature in a cementing furnace is an old Indian method; and such iron may be melted by a neutral or reducing flame. In the common blowpipe the flame is either reducing, neutral, or oxidising, depending upon the part of the flame at which the trial is made; and furnaces are under similar regulation by the admission of more or less air.

It has been found that metals, when heated, have their power of conducting electricity diminished; and a new pyrometer has been constructed upon this principle, in which the rise of temperature is measured by the diminution of the conducting power.

A valuable paper on the advance of science and art in war has been contributed to the *Journal of the Society of Arts* by Mr. Chadwick, in which it is maintained that a civilian army such as that of Prussia is more efficient and much cheaper than the professional armies of France and Austria. It is also stated that in Prussia there is a dislike to a mere military education, as having a narrowing tendency. In every country common-sense points out that the whole strength of the population should be made available, in case of need, to national defence, and the elements of military science should be taught in all schools, in common with other branches of physical knowledge. There should be three kinds of military force—the standing army, which may be small; the volunteers, who should be so instructed as to be made efficient soldiers; and the militia, which should comprehend all the male population between certain ages that does not belong to the army or the volunteers. The Indian army, moreover, should be so handled as to be available for Imperial uses; and, above all, the inventive resources of the country should be invoked for the production of new military weapons of offence and protection such as there is small chance of obtaining from mere military hands.

Coal-dust furnaces are now coming into use in Wales and elsewhere. This class of furnace was first proposed by Mr. Bourne in 1845, patented by him in 1857, and again, with improvements in 1863, and introduced by the patentee in various cases, both in England and Scotland. The price of small coal has been gradually rising, partly from the introduction of this species of furnace, and partly from its consumption in the manufacture of patent fuel, which consists of coal-dust agglomerated by pitch obtained from the distillation of tar procured from the coal.

It has long been believed that the earth is composed of a molten mass enveloped in a solid crust, but the thickness of the crust has remained a subject of vague conjecture. Professor Sir William Thomson, however, now shows that no thickness less than 2000 or 2500 miles would enable the crust to resist the tide-generating force of the sun and moon. A thinner crust would be bulged up by a tide within the molten mass, like the tide of the ocean.

Archæology of the Month.

The British Archæological Association Congress, held in the past month in the ancient city of Hereford, proved a decided success. The president, Mr. C. Wren Hoskyns, M.P., in his inaugural address, felicitously characterised the antiquarian and historical interest of this border-land, separating Wales from England, and which is rich beyond compare in primeval earthworks and stone monuments; in memorials of the Roman occupation, in border castles and monastic edifices in various stages of decay. Hereford, with its cathedral, its historic gates and places of defence, its hospitals and churches, were ably illustrated; and the Dominican monastery, recently uncovered from modern additions, was elaborately discussed. Mr. Gordon Hills described the interior of the cathedral and Mr. Boutell its monuments. Kenchester, the site of a Roman town, and Uriconium, were visited and investigated, as were the beautiful ruins of Llanthony Abbey: four or five miles further up the valley the new monastery is being built for Father Ignatius. The excursion to Llanthony was a day of pure delight. The ruins are most carefully preserved. Mr. W. H. Black, as the result of the excursion to Kenchester, traced the position of all the Roman towns and remarkable points throughout the ancient world to certain laws of measurement observed by the ancients; but this extraordinary theory broke down when tested by history and by topography, though it is the result of long years of thought and of thousands of diagrams. In a discussion at the soirée at the Bishop of Hereford's palace the history of Bishop Cantelupe was much discussed: no less than 425 miracles were ascribed to the sanctity of the Bishop and led to his canonisation.

The Hon. Canon Greenwell and Mr. C. H. Cadogan have completed their examination of three tumuli situated upon the Harbottle Castle estate. We have not space for the details, but must remark that the pottery obtained is of great interest. The second barrow was a cairn, perfectly undisturbed. This contained a "food-vessel," flower-pot shaped, ornamented herring-bone fashion, with dots between. The third barrow contained a large urn, upright, inclosing a smaller urn, the large urn having reticulated thong-markings. At the centre of the barrow was a burnt body, and another urn and two flints.

The Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland have met at Coxwold, where they visited the old church of the Fauconbergs (St. Michael's), once attached to the Abbey of Byland. The association next saw "Shandy Hall," once the abode of Lawrence Sterne. Then they visited Byland, where the Rev. J. S. Hodgson recited the history of the monastery and described its architectural features. Next they ascended the famous Wass Bank, to the table-land of the Hambleton Moors. The party visited Scawton church, which has interesting Norman work, and then descended the glen to the scene of Turner's picture, Rievaulx Bridge, where a grand view of the famous Cistercian ruins—in some respects the most beautiful in England—is obtained. Next they proceeded to Hemsley, where the newly-restored, almost-rebuilt Church of All Saints was examined, and the unnecessary destruction of the ancient features during the so-called "restoration" was much deplored. The society learnt with regret that many interesting specimens of Anglo-Saxon sculptured work had been broken up and built into the walls. At Appleton-le-Street, near Malton, they inspected the interesting eleventh-century tower; and thence, at Barton, viewed the Roman sculptures of the old church, now being rebuilt into the new one. Slingby, Hovingham, and Stonegrave churches were next taken; and, lastly, Gilling Church and Castle, where, by the kindness of Mr. C. G. Fairfax, the finest sixteenth-century room in Yorkshire, with its heraldic treasures, was inspected.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society held their meeting at Monkton Hadley, near Barnet, on the 13th ult., when they visited Hadley church, dating from the fourteenth century, but still possessing much of its original grandeur. A paper was read from the Rev. C. A. Cass, the Rector. Of the tower of the church there still remains the beacon, which, it was said, guided the forces of Edward IV. through the dense fog at the Battle of Barnet, between that Monarch and the Earl of Warwick, in 1471. The lantern was last lit on the night of the Prince of Wales's marriage. Dr. Clarke alluded to the fact that the feeble Henry VI., surrounded by armed retainers, saw some portion of the battle from a ridge of ground between the church and the school-room. Near Barnet is the famous "physic-well," supposed, in early days, to run through veins of alum. On the road to South Mimms is an obelisk, inscribed, "Here was fought the famous battle between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick, anno 1471." At Mimms church, in the parochial records, entries were found of the introduction of stained glass, 1526: the tower is of the fourteenth century. The fine monumental brasses, some years since, had been torn from their places and put away "in a cupboard," where they were discovered by the Rector, and, after renovation, restored. The archæologists next visited the church of Chipping Barnet, where Mr. Brabrook, hon. sec., read a paper illustrative of the edifice. In a paper read by Mr. Black, he stated that "the cluster of villages comprising Monkton, Hadley, and the Barnets, was called Sulloniaci by the Romans;" whereas, Mr. W. Phillips, in the *City Press*, states the site of Sulloniaci to have been hitherto fixed, by every writer, at Brockley Hill, about a mile on the London side of the village of Elstree, on the Roman road to Veridamium, or Watling-street, and five or six miles from the Barnets. At this spot are traces of an extensive station, but Mr. Phillips could not find any at Barnet.

At the village of Oldcoates, near Blyth, Notts, Mr. S. Harlam has discovered the principal floor of a Roman villa—about twenty-five square yards of tessellated pavement, brown and blueish, on a white ground, worked into an elaborate geometrical pattern, and inclosing a rude representation of a supposed Roman warrior in the centre. This floor is about 1½ ft. below the natural surface. Beneath it is a second floor, supposed to be that of a bath-room or hot-room, of white tessera, apparently with flues beneath, with a hearth, and near it was found charred wood. At Winchester, in the High-street, some workmen, in excavating, came upon an ancient metalled road, from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. below the present road. At the entrance to Parchment-street they came upon the crossing of the ancient road of flat stones, thought to have been the *via alta* of the Romans, and macadamised by them in the same way as the remnant of the Roman road from Winchester to Sarum, which may still be seen branching off from the Romey-road to Flowes-down.

In an excavation made in the Lady Chapel, in Worcester Cathedral, beneath a slab has been discovered a stone coffin containing the skeleton of a man partly enveloped in the fragments of a dress in which he had been buried. When the Archæological Association visited Worcester some years ago the effigy on this slab was assigned by Mr. Bloxham to Bishop William de Blois, who died 1236, and who laid the foundation of this part of the cathedral. The Rev. C. Boutell, who, with

the Dean and the members of the Chapter, examined the remains on disinterment, expresses his conviction that the body was interred as represented on the coffin-lid, in eucharistic vestments, of which figures worked in gold and silver thread on a very rich silk have been recognised:—1, PAVLV (the S wanting). The figure has in its hand a book and a drawn sword held erect. 2, IHOAN; 3, ANDRE; 4, IACOBVS; 5, BARTOLOMEVS; 6, DANIEL. Two pieces of rich gold fringe correspond in width with the compartments occupied by these figures. There are two other figures under canopies and on pieces of silk expanding in width to 4½ in. at the base. These are ADELBERTVS, crowned, with a sceptre, and NICOLAVS, with mitre and pastoral staff, his right hand in benediction. There is also a perfect *Agnus Dei*, worked with gold thread in a circle of 1½ in. in diameter. The other fragments contain portions of a beautiful border—probably the border of the chasuble—of a design resembling escallops-shells. The coffin had evidently been previously opened, when, besides disturbing the remains, the episcopal ring, staff, the valuable parts of the mitre, chalice, and paten, unquestionably buried with the Bishop's remains, were removed.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have met at Kirkby Lonsdale, when a paper, written by the Rev. I. Moore, of Bewcastle, upon the Roman stations in Cumberland and the antiquities of Kirkby Lonsdale was discussed.

The Sheffield Architectural and Antiquarian Society have made an excursion to South Wingfield Manor House, Derbyshire, when the Rev. J. D. Stacey read a paper on the history of the fine old place, from the time of the Domesday survey. The apartments occupied by Mary Queen of Scots are now nearly wholly destroyed; they stood on the west side of the inner court. Sir Ralph Sadler, in his papers, says that there were, in all, 210 gentlemen, yeomen, and officers, soldiers employed in the custody of the Queen at Wingfield in November, 1584. "The diet of the Queen of Scots on both fishes and fieshe days is said to have been about sixteen dishes at both courses, dressed after their owne manner, sometimes more or less, as the provision servethe." The Queen and her train are stated to have consumed about ten tuns of wine in a year.

The fine old house, No. 12, recently destroyed by fire, at the south end of Cecil-street, in the Strand, on Sept. 4, was vaguely described in the reports of the catastrophe as Elizabethan. It is, however, correctly stated, in an interesting communication by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, jun. (who occupied a suit of chambers in the house for some years), to have been certainly not earlier than Charles II.'s reign, and more probably of the date of William and Mary. It is said to have been the first house erected upon Lord Salisbury's garden, when his Thames-side palace was pulled down. In James I.'s reign orders were issued forbidding the building of any but brick or stone houses in London and Westminster, in consequence of the number of fires which had occurred; and one of the first houses built according to the new regulations was "Colonel Cecil's house in the Strand." Although these statements cannot apply to the house which has just been destroyed, they refer to a building upon the same site. The cellars are evidently of a different date to the house above, and the character of their brickwork is Jacobean, if not earlier. The house was an exceedingly fine specimen of late seventeenth-century work. The frontispiece of the entrance, which is still standing, is a fine composition. The hall and principal staircase were panelled throughout, and carried out with the greatest care and finish in their details. The brackets of the stairs were unusually fine pieces of carving. Of these casts had been taken, so that the designs are preserved.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The cardinal event of the new season has occurred; and our great national theatre reopened, on Saturday, with a new and successful drama, founded on Sir Walter Scott's romance of "Kenilworth," by Mr. A. Halliday, and entitled "Amy Robsart." The adaptability of this novel to stage purposes was early perceived, and Mr. Halliday has had the advantage of prior examples. He has kept close to the text of Sir Walter Scott, during three of his acts, but in the fourth he has diverged from his original, not, we venture to think, with advantage in any point of view. The introduced incident is repulsive; and the dialogue in which it is developed is staggily conventional, even to some extent bombastical. But, taken altogether, the drama constitutes an acceptable spectacle, and is highly creditable to the author and the management. It is enough to say that the scenic embellishments are by Mr. William Beverley and do justice to his inimitable skill; and that Mr. Edward Stirling, as stage manager, has exercised his usual judgment. The drama opens with the adventure of Mike Lambourne (Mr. Brittain Wright) at the Black Bear Inn, where he makes the acquaintance of Edmund Tressilian (Mr. Morton Favarez), who, by his aid, gets access to Amy Robsart (Miss Neilson), in her seclusion. Here he finds her under the surveillance of Varney (Mr. T. C. King), who basely abuses his opportunity, and is repulsed by Amy with scorn. All these parts, it will be seen, are supported by competent artists, who made the most of the situations in which they are engaged. The Earl of Leicester is favourably represented by Mr. J. B. Howard, and the remark may be extended to the Sir Walter Raleigh of Mr. F. Charles. We have now to consider the court of Queen Elizabeth (Miss Fanny Addison), and the incidents which lead to the revels of Kenilworth. Here we have the traditional affair of the cloak appropriately treated, and other parts of the action pleasingly developed. The Queen is the prominent figure in this act. It is no disparagement to Miss Addison to say that she is manifestly unequal to the assumption; but she laboured commendably to rise to the requisitions of the part, and achieved occasionally a display of force that deserved the appreciation which it secured. The third act is occupied with the festivities at Kenilworth, and these are gorgeously depicted, and will no doubt promote the success of the drama. The interview between Amy Robsart and the Queen was ably depicted, and the former found in Miss Neilson a passionate and graceful representative, some of her attitudes were finely classical and highly picturesque. The fourth act was not equally favourable to the display of her genius. Too much melodramatic action was provided by the author; instead of this, he should have given the character a poetic development, and thus have supplied the actress with an opportunity for attaining a climax to which we feel persuaded that she is fully equal. Altogether, we never saw Miss Neilson act better. She has now attained a decision and finish which will give to her future efforts due weight and importance, and establish for her a high reputation. The drama was preceded by a new farce, entitled "A Domestic Hercules," in which Mr. Brittain Wright sustained the part of an acrobat with rather too much force; and was followed by the Vokes extravaganza called "Phobus's Fix," which went as well as ever.

On Monday a new farce, by Mr. J. T. Douglass, was pro-

duced at the Standard. It is entitled "A Chapter of Accidents," and was thoroughly successful.

The Globe is announced for reopening this evening, under the management of Miss Alleyne, with a new farce, called "Board and Residence," the "Taming of the Shrew," and "Marco Spada." Mr. Walter Lacy will deliver an address.

"King Lear" is announced for Sadler's Wells this evening, the title rôle being sustained by Mr. Pennington, who, during the last fortnight, has appeared successfully in Hamlet.

The Holborn will reopen this evening with a new drama, by Mr. Sefton Parry, entitled "The Odds."

THE FARM.

The foot-and-mouth disease is still prevalent in the north-west and south-west of England, but the east seems comparatively free. Its attack appears slighter than it was in the spring, and many animals, even when grazing beside infected beasts, do not become ill. Those farms are the soonest attacked and the longest diseased where the ventilation is bad, the yards dirty, and the water scarce; usually, ten days or a fortnight, where the cattle are well kept, is time enough for it to go through a stock; and so slight are the symptoms that a beast driven hastily for a couple of miles will have the drivelling at the nose and tender feet of a diseased animal. Nitre, in a warm bran mash, given daily, is found the best remedy, with plenty of soft food and water, and abundant spreading of disinfectant powders or diluted carbolic acid soon puts an end to the disease.

Cumberland and Westmorland men had a proud day at Nunwick Hall, Penrith, last Friday week, when Mr. Thornton brought Mr. C. R. Saunders's herd to the hammer; the sixty-one head realising a total of £5855 17s., or an average of £96 each—being the highest average since 1867, and nearly £10 above every other sale this year. The show at Penrith attracted a number of visitors the day before. There was a fair show of shorthorn stock, in which Mr. James Bowstead won the cup, with his bull Flag of Britain, and Mr. Lamb the cup for cows, with Mr. Saunders's Laurestina, a daughter of Edgar; but the excitement of the day was hurdle-jumping in the horse-ring and the dinner in the evening afterwards. The competition for the lots at Nunwick was very brisk between the county men and the strangers, and often county men opposed each other for a fancy lot; this was especially noticeable among the Gwynnes. The success of Edgar had been a great advertisement; for, although he only got second twice at the Royal, there were many who considered he should have been first, and it is not often so good a bull is seen. His eight years went somewhat against a high price; still, he made, at last, 110 gs. (H. Thompson), amidst the cheers of the company, particularly when it was known he was to remain in the district. The Waterloos bred from Mr. Bolden's stock made the highest prices. Waterloo 36th, a roan two-year-old heifer, went to Lord Kenlis, at 475 gs.; Waterloo 37th, by Mr. Foster's Royal Cambridge from Mr. Bolden's 31st, made the top price, 500 gs. (R. E. Oliver); Waterloo 38th, own sister to the 36th, was purchased at 300 gs. for Mr. Cochrane, Canada; and Waterloo 40th, a white twelve-months-old heifer by Edgar, fetched 360 gs. (Rev. P. Graham). Her own brother, Lord of Nunwick, three years old, goes into Northumberland—Mr. Jacob Wilson giving 205 gs. for him. Wild Eyes Duchess—perhaps the best cow in the sale—was also bought for Mr. Cochrane at 275 gs. Fleda's Farewell—a Bates-upon-Knightley cow—fetched 140 gs.; and two roan heifer calves by Edgar of the same line were both bought by Mr. Foster for 226 gs. Two lots go to Australia, two to New Zealand, and two to Canada; Lord Dunmore took three into Scotland; four each go into Northumberland and Lancashire; and one each into Yorkshire, Northampton, and Kent; so that more than two thirds of the herd remain in Cumberland and Westmorland. A large amphitheatre was erected round the ring, and it was computed that 1500 people were present. The high prices drew out lusty cheers from the Cumbrians, and, altogether, the sale was the most successful ever remembered in the north.

There was a large supply of horses at Howden great fair last week, but team horses were scarce. Messrs. Philips and East purchased largely for the Army, and gave a slight increase on the ordinary figures. First-class hunters sold well; still there was generally a bad trade, as at Horncastle. The war is said to be the great cause of this, as the Germans not only bought up largely a few months ago, but some years since purchased the best brood mares they could find. The Irish supply was smaller than usual.

Earl Fitzwilliam's annual sheep sale at the Coollattin estate, in the county of Wicklow, was throughout good, and the sheep (Border Leicesters) were admirably brought out by the steward, Mr. Murray. The rams went as high as £14 10s. each, ewes 44s., and wether lambs 26s. 6d. At Gordon Castle, N.B., the Duke of Richmond's surplus stock of young shorthorn bulls, most of which were calves of this year, averaged £22 8s., and the cows £34. The sheep were rather of inferior quality, and did not sell so high as at previous sales.

There was no great demand at the Falkirk September tryst, and the owners of horses, in the absence of business, took to racing. A lot of two-year-old Highland stots and three-year-old queys made £9 15s. each; younger things went from £4 to £6 15s. each. A better trade is expected at the October tryst next week. The great sale of Cheviot rams at Beattock was fair for the season. Mr. Carruther's sixty-two tups averaged £5 13s. 6d., and one of Mr. Johnstone's realised £39.

At Wilton great fair nearly 100,000 sheep were penned; the trade was heavy, especially for lambs. The late rains, however, led to a better demand than has been experienced at most of the south-country fairs, and prices for ewes went up 1s. to 2s. per head. Mr. Morrison's best hundred lambs that won Lord Pembroke's cup made the top price, 48s. each.

The sum of fifty guineas has been placed in the hands of the council of the Statistical Society by Mr. W. Taylor, F.S.A., for the best essay on the local taxation of the United Kingdom since 1850.

Mr. Jules Renard has been approved as Consul at Melbourne for the King of the Belgians; and Mr. James F. Turnbull as Consul for South Australia, to reside at Adelaide, for the King of the Netherlands.

Orders have been given by the Postmaster-General to proceed at once with the laying of the telegraph cables manufactured for the Jersey and Guernsey Telegraph Company, and now purchased by the Government under the Extension of Telegraphs Acts, 1868-9. The cables will be laid in a few days between the Start Point and the Channel Islands.

The Antwerp Chamber of Commerce states in its annual report that the year 1869 was more prosperous for Antwerp than preceding years, and asks for improvements in the navigation of the Scheldt, by which also the quays could be considerably enlarged. In 1869 Antwerp received 3787 ships, of which the total tonnage was 1,225,896.



THE WAR: TOWN OF SEDAN, WITH OVERFLOW OF THE MEUSE.



THE WAR: DEFENCE OF PARIS—CAMP IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE.

A brief account was given in our last of the proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in its annual Congress, held this year at Liverpool, during the week from Wednesday, the 14th ult., to Wednesday, the 21st, inclusive. The names of the presidents of the several sections and their places of meeting in the town were stated in that account. The opening address of Professor Huxley, as President of the Association, has appeared in this Journal. The addresses of the sectional presidents, in some instances, were confined to a mere anticipation of the subjects which were to be brought under discussion in the essays, reports, and other individual contributions. These subjects were afterwards, in the daily sittings of the sections, treated by many gentlemen with a high degree of ability; but we have not space even for a recapitulation of them all. It must be sufficient to report a few of those which had most popular interest; but we may first notice the lectures which were delivered, in the evening, by two or three eminent professors of science.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT.

One of these lectures, which attracted a large audience, was that by Professor Tyndall on "The Scientific Use of the Imagination." The lecturer said he took it to be well worth the while of the scientific teacher to take some pains to make those he addresses copartners of his thoughts. A great deal, he thought, "was possible to scientific exposition conducted in this way. How, then, were those hidden things to be revealed? How, for example, were they to lay hold of the physical basis of light, since, like life itself, it lies entirely without the domain of the senses? Philosophers might be right in affirming that we could not transcend experience; but we could, at all events, carry it a long way from its origin. We could also magnify, diminish, qualify, and combine experiences so as to render them fit for purposes entirely new. We were gifted with the power of imagination, combining what the Germans call "anschauungsgabe" and "einbildungskraft;" and by this power we can lighten the darkness which surrounds the world of the senses. There were Tories even in science—men who regarded imagination as a faculty to be feared and avoided rather than employed. Bounded and conditioned by co-operant reason, imagination, however, became the mightiest instrument of the physical discoverer. He desired to illustrate, by a few simple instances, the use that scientific men had already made of this power of imagination, and to indicate afterwards some of the further uses that they were likely to make of it. Having, at considerable length, given examples, commencing with the rudimentary experiences, the lecturer observed that the speculative faculty, of which imagination formed so large a part, would wander into regions where the hope of certainty would seem to be entirely shut out. We thought that, though the detailed analysis might be, and might ever remain, beyond us, general notions might be attainable. At all events, it was plain that beyond the present outposts of microscopic inquiry lay an immense field for the exercise of the imagination. It was only, however, the privileged spirits who knew how to use their liberty without abusing it, who were able to surround the imagination by the firm frontiers of reason, that were likely to work with any profit here. But freedom to them was of such paramount importance that, for the sake of securing it, a good deal of wildness on the part of weaker brethren might be overlooked. Life was present potentially in matter when in the nebulous form, and was unfolded from it by the way of natural development, or it is a principle inserted into matter at a later date. With regard to the question of time, the views of men had changed remarkably in our day and generation; and he must say, as regards courage also, and a manful willingness to engage in open contest with fair weapons, a great change had also occurred. The clergy of England—at all events, the clergy of London—had nerve enough to listen to the strongest views, and they invited, if they did not challenge, men of the most decided opinions to state and stand by those opinions. In fact, the greatest cowards of the present day were not to be found among the clergy, but within the pale of science itself. Indeed, clergymen, if he might be allowed to say so, had as strong a leaning towards scientific truth as other men, only the resistance to this bent—a resistance due to education—was generally stronger in their case than in others. They did not lack the positive element—namely, the love of truth, but the negative element—the fear of error—preponderated. Slowness of acceptance—even open hostility—might be thus accounted for. They were, for the most part, errors of judgment, and not sins against truth. The present inquiry regarding the introduction of life—Does it belong to what we call matter, or is it an independent principle inserted into matter at some suitable epoch—say when the physical conditions became such as to permit of the development of life? There were the strongest grounds for believing that during a certain period of its history the earth was not fit to be the theatre of life. Whether this was ever a nebulous period, or merely a molten period, did not much matter; and, if we reverted to the nebulous condition, it was because the probabilities were really on its side. The question was this:—Did creative energy pause until the nebulous matter had condensed, until the earth had been detached, until the solar fire had so far withdrawn from the earth's vicinity as to permit a crust to gather round the planet? Did it wait until the air was isolated, until the seas were formed; until evaporation, condensation, and the descent of rain had begun; until the eroding forces of the atmosphere had weathered and decomposed the molten rocks, so as to form soils, until the sun's rays had become so tempered by distance and waste as to be chemically fit for the decomposition necessary to vegetable life? These questions defined a hypothesis not without its difficulties, but the dignity of which was demonstrated by the nobleness of the men whom it sustained. Modern scientific thought was called upon to decide between this hypothesis and another; but they might rest secure that the hypothesis just sketched could never be stormed, and that it was sure, if it yielded at all, to yield to a prolonged siege. However the convictions of individuals here and there might be influenced, the process must be slow and secular which commended the rival hypothesis of natural evolution to the public mind. The evolution hypothesis was not to be flouted away contemptuously or denounced as wicked. Let us not fear it, but steady ourselves upon faith in the ultimate triumph of truth; for under the fierce light of scientific inquiry it would certainly be dissipated if it possessed not a core of truth. Its existence as a hypothesis in the mind was quite compatible with the simultaneous existence of all the virtues to which the term Christian has been applied. It did not solve, nor profess to solve, the ultimate mystery of this universe—in fact, it left that mystery untouched. "Two things," said Immanuel Kant, "fill me with awe—the starry heavens and the sense of moral responsibility in man." And in his hours of health and strength and sanity, when the stroke of action had ceased and the pause of reflection had set in, the scientific investigator found himself overshadowed by the same awe. Breaking con-

tact with the hampering details of earth, it associated him with a power which gave fulness and tone to his existence, but which he could neither analyse nor comprehend.

MORAL STATE OF SAVAGES.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., delivered a lecture to the working men of Liverpool on the social and religious condition of the lower races of man. The lecturer proposed to call attention to the social or family relations and the religious ideas of the lower races. The position of woman among the lower savages was melancholy in the extreme, and precluded all those tender and sacred feelings to which so much of our happiness was due. The religion of savages was, in some respects, the very opposite of ours. The whole mental condition of the savage was, indeed, so dissimilar from ours that it was often difficult for us to follow what was passing in his mind or understand his motives. "What!" said a negro once to Burton, "am I to starve while my sister has children whom she can sell?" It was a great mistake to suppose that the savage enjoyed an amount of personal freedom greater than that of individuals belonging to civilised communities. The savage was nowhere free. All over the world his life was regulated by a complicated set of rules and customs as forcible as laws, of quaint prohibitions, and unjust privileges, the prohibitions generally applying to the women and the privileges to the men. All our ideas of relationship were founded on marriage and on the family. Amongst savages the relationship to a clan almost superseded that to the family. Women are treated like slaves, or almost like domestic animals. Thus, in Australia little real affection existed between husband and wife; and young men valued a wife principally for her services as a slave. On the Sandwich Islands uncleanness, auntship, cousinship were ignored; and we had only grandparents, parents, children and grandchildren, brothers, and sisters. Here the child was related to the group, not specially related to its father or mother, so that every child had several fathers and several mothers. The condition of the lowest races was that, not of individual marriage as existing amongst us, but of communal marriage. But even under the latter system, where a man had captured a beautiful girl, whom he wished to keep to himself, a form of individual marriage would rise up by the side of the communal marriage. This theory explained the extraordinary subjection of the woman in marriage; it explained the widely-distributed custom of "exogamy," which forbade marriage within the tribe; the necessity of expiation for the infringement of tribal rights by the appropriation to one man of what belonged to the whole tribe; and, lastly, the remarkable prevalence of the form of capture in marriage. Among the rudest races capture was far more than a form, and it was customary for men to steal women by force from other tribes. The lecturer then gave a number of instances to show how widely the custom of marriage by capture prevailed among the lower races of men, and that traces of it lingered even amongst those higher in the scale of civilisation. With regard to religion, it had been usual to class the lower religions into Fetichism, defined as the worship of material substances; Sateism, that of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, and stars; and of the deification of men after death. But these were not really natural symptoms. There was no real difference between the worship of the sun and that of a rock or a lake. The true classification of religions should rest, not on the mere object worshipped, but on the nature and character ascribed to the Deity. It was a much disputed question whether the lowest races had any religion or not. However this might be, it was clear that the religion of the lower savages was in many respects the very opposite of that of most advanced races. Their deities were evil, not good; they required bloody sacrifices; they were mortal, not immortal; and were approached by dances rather than by prayers. The ideas of religion among the lower races were intimately associated with—if, indeed, they had not originated from—the condition of men during sleep, and especially from dreams. Sleep and death had always been regarded as nearly related to one another. Thus Somnus and Mors, the gods of sleep and death, were both fabled to have been the children of Nox, the goddess of night. So also the savage would naturally look on death as a kind of sleep, and would expect and hope to see his friend awake from the one as he had often done from the other. Hence, probably, one reason for the great influence ascribed to the treatment of the body after death. The savage considered the events in his dreams as real as those which happened when he was awake; and hence he naturally felt that he had a spirit which could quit the body, if not when it liked, at least under certain circumstances. Gradually, as the human mind expanded, it became capable of higher and higher realisation. The Fetichism of the negro was a step in advance, because the influence of religion was much raised in importance. The next stage might be called Totemism. In this stage everything was deified—stones, rivers, lakes, mountains, the heavenly bodies, even plants and animals. Up to a certain stage the deities were mortal, not creators; no importance was attached to true prayers; virtue was not rewarded, nor vice punished; there were no temples, no priests, no idols. Gradually an increased acquaintance with the laws of nature enlightened the mind of man. From a believer in ghosts he came gradually to recognise the existence of a soul; and at length, uniting this belief with that of a beneficent and just Being, he connected morality with religion—a step the importance of which it was scarcely possible to estimate.

THE FORM OF SHIPS.

A lecture was delivered by Professor Rankine on "Stream Lines and Waves in Connection with Naval Architecture." His object was to give a brief summary of the results of some applications of the mathematical theory of hydrodynamics to questions relating to the designing of the forms of ships, and to the mutual actions between a ship and the water in which she floats. The art of designing the figures of ships had been gradually developed by processes resembling those called "natural selection" and the "struggle for existence," in the course of thousands of years, and had arrived in skilful hands at a perfection which left little more to be desired, when the object was to design a ship that should answer purposes and fulfil conditions which had previously been accomplished and fulfilled in the course of practical experience. But cases now frequently arose in which new conditions were to be fulfilled, and purposes accomplished beyond the limits of the performance of previous vessels; and in such instances the process of gradual development by practical trials made without the help of science was too slow and too costly, and it became necessary to acquire and to apply scientific knowledge of the laws that regulate the actions of the vessel on the water and of the water on the vessel. Amongst the questions thus arising were the following:—What ought to be the form of the immersed surface or skin of a ship in order that the particles of water may glide smoothly over it? And the form of such a surface being given, how will it affect the motions of particles in its neighbourhood, and what mutual forces will be exerted between the particles of water and that surface? Practical experience, unaided by science, answers the first question by saying that the surface ought to belong to a class called "fair

surfaces"—that is, surfaces free from sudden changes of direction and of curvature—of which various forms have, in the course of ages, been ascertained by trial, and are known to skilful shipbuilders. That answer is satisfactory, so far as it goes; but, in order to solve problems involving the mutual actions of the ship and the water, something more is wanted; and it becomes necessary to be able to construct fair surfaces by geometrical rules based on the laws of the motion of fluids, and to express their forms by algebraic equations. There were many very early attempts to do this; but, not being based on the laws of hydrodynamics, they resulted merely in the finding of empirical rules for reproducing, when required, forms that had previously been found to answer in practice, and did not lead to any knowledge of the motions of the particles of water or of the forces exerted by and upon them; and they had little or no advantage over the old process of modelling by the eye and hand, and of "fairing" the lines with the help of an elastic rod called a "batten." As regards this process, indeed, the mathematical methods were to be regarded, not as a substitute for it in designing the form of a ship; but as a means of arriving at a knowledge of the mutual actions between her and the water, which the old process is incapable of affording. Having explained what he meant by "wave-lines" and "stream-lines," the lecturer showed the bearing of some of the mechanical properties of waves upon the designing of vessels, especially when these properties were taken in combination with those of stream-lines. He also described the motions of the particles of water in a series of waves. Mr. Scott Russell had shown that when the vessel moved no faster than the natural speed of advance of the waves that she raised, those waves were of moderate height, and added little or nothing to her resistance; but when that limit of speed was exceeded the waves, and the resistance caused by them, increased rapidly in magnitude with increase of speed. Professor Rankine's opinion regarding these phenomena was that when the speed of the vessel was less than or equal to the natural speed of the waves raised by her, the resistance of the vessel consisted wholly, or almost wholly, of that arising from the friction of the water gliding over her skin; and he considered that this opinion was confirmed by the results of practical experience of the performance of vessels. The wave motion, being impressed once for all on the water during the starting of the vessel, was propagated onward, like the swell of the ocean, from one mass of water to another, requiring little or no expenditure of motive power to keep it up. But when the ship was driven at a speed exceeding the natural speed of the waves that she raised, those waves, in order to accompany the ship, were compelled to spread obliquely outwards, instead of travelling directly ahead; and it became necessary for the vessel, at the expense of her motive power, to keep continually originating wave motion afresh in previously undisturbed masses of water; and hence the waste of power found by experience to occur when a ship was driven at a speed beyond the limit suited to her length. This divergence, or spreading sideways of the train of waves, had a modifying effect on the stream lines representing the motions of the particles of water. It caused them, in the first place, to assume a serpentine form; and then, instead of closing in behind the ship, to the same distances from her course at which they had been situated when ahead of her, they remained permanently spread outwards. In other words, the particles of water did not return to their original distance from the longitudinal midship plane of the vessel, but were shifted laterally and left there, much as the sods of earth are permanently shifted sideways by the plough. The place of the water which thus fails to close in completely astern of the vessel is supplied by water which rises up from below and forms a mass of eddies rolling in the wake of the ship. Lastly, the lecturer explained the principles according to which the steadiness of a ship at sea is affected by waves; and the difference between the properties of steadiness and stiffness. The mathematical theory of the steadiness of ships had been known and applied with useful results for nearly a century; but in the course of the last few years it had received some important additions, due especially to the researches of Mr. Froude, on the manner in which the motions of the waves affect the rolling of the vessel. A stiff ship is one that tends strongly to keep and recover her position of uprightness to the surface of the water. A steady ship is one that tends to keep a position of absolute uprightness. In smooth water these properties are the same; a stiff ship is also a steady ship in smooth water. Amongst waves, on the other hand, the properties of stiffness and steadiness were often opposed to each other. A stiff ship tends, as she rolls, to follow the motions of the waves as they roll. She is a dry ship; but she may be what is called uneasy, through excessive rolling along with the waves. The property of stiffness is possessed in the highest degree by a raft, and by a ship which, like a raft, is very broad and shallow, and whose natural period of rolling in smooth water is very short compared with the periodic time of the waves. In order that a ship may be steady amongst waves, her natural period of rolling should be considerably larger than that of the waves; and, in order that this property may be obtained without making the vessel crank, the masses on board of her should be spread out sideways as far as practicable from the centre of gravity. This is called "winging out the weights." A vessel whose natural period of rolling in smooth water is only a little shorter or a little longer than that of the waves, has neither the advantages of stiffness nor those of steadiness, for she rolls to an angle greater than that of the slope of the waves; and her condition is especially unsafe if her natural period of rolling is a little greater than that of the waves, for then she tends to heel over towards the nearest wave crest, to the danger of its breaking inboard. This is called "rolling against the waves." The most dangerous condition is that of a vessel whose period of rolling in smooth water is equal to that of the waves that she encounters; for then every successive wave makes her roll through a greater and greater angle, and under these circumstances no ship can be safe, how great soever her stability.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

In the Section of Biology, and in the Department of Zoology and Botany, much interest was excited by Dr. Bastian's reply to the two objections of Professor Huxley relative to certain experiments made in the investigation of the theory of spontaneous generation. Professor Huxley, in his inaugural address, referring to these experiments, said the first reply which suggested itself was the probability that there must be some error about them, because they were performed every day on an enormous scale with quite contrary results—meat, fruits, and vegetables, the very materials of the most fermentable and putrescible infusions being preserved to the extent of thousands of tons every year by a method which was a mere application of Spallanzani's experiment. Did the Professor, Dr. Bastian asked, presume that these preserved meats were free from living organisms? The ordinary method of preserving meat in cans, as practised at Mr. McCall's establishment in London, was this—Large numbers of the cans containing meat, and having only a small aperture in the top, were placed in a bath containing a solution of chloride of

calcium capable of being heated to 263 or 264 degrees Fahrenheit before it boiled, and they were submitted for more than an hour and a half to a heat of 230 deg. Fahrenheit, corresponding with 110 deg. Centigrade, a temperature which Pasteur always considered sufficient to destroy any pre-existing life which might be in solution. Afterwards, the tins having been hermetically sealed, the temperature was rapidly raised to 260 deg. Fahrenheit, equivalent to 126 deg. Centigrade, and this temperature was maintained for half an hour. Mr. M'Call assured him that there was a certain definite percentage of failures in meat so preserved. Some of these were undoubtedly to be explained by defective closure of the cases; but, on the other hand, there were a certain number of failures where it was possible to find no flaw or defect whatever in the tin. They might remain good for two or three years, and then from some unknown cause they were found to become putrid, which was always known by a bulging out of the ends of the tin, caused by the generation of gas inside. Wishing to ascertain the microscopic condition of meats sold as perfectly good, he procured three tins—one of salmon, one of lobster, and one of Jullien's soup. He opened them and submitted their contents to microscopic examination, and found in each of the tins a very great number of the minute living things which were met with in solutions, and which he supposed to be capable of coming into existence *de novo*. These living things consisted of minute figure-of-eight particles, *bacteria*-like bodies, and filaments. As far as the filaments were concerned, they made no movement, but there was no reason to suppose they were dead. With regard to the movements exhibited by the figure-of-eight particles, there were certain Brownian movements supposed to be due to certain physical conditions of the fluid itself, and there were other movements which were unmistakably vital, and between these two extremes there were any number of conditions. It was quite possible to meet with *Bacteria* which were really living, but which, nevertheless, showed only languid movements. It was impossible to draw any sharp line of demarcation. They could not say positively when these slow movements existed that the thing was living; but, on the other hand, they had no positive right to infer that they were not living. Then Professor Huxley said:—"If, in the present state of science, the alternative is offered to us, either germs can stand a greater heat than has been supposed, or the molecules of dead matter, for no valid or intelligible reason that is assigned, are able to rearrange themselves into living bodies, exactly such as can be demonstrated to be frequently produced in another way, I cannot understand how choice can be, even for a moment, doubtful." By this, he presumed, Professor Huxley meant that, if these alternatives were put, he would decidedly elect to believe that the germs could stand the heat to which they had been subjected rather than that it was possible for the living things to have been originated *de novo*. Now, his own experiments, at all events, were so simple in their nature that it did not seem to him that there was very much room for the possibilities of error suggested by the Professor. Certain flasks containing solutions were taken—in some cases of organic and in others of inorganic matter; they were hermetically sealed by Professor Frankland, and then they were exposed to a temperature of from 146 deg. to 153 deg. Centigrade. He supposed that this amount of heat would destroy the germs if they were in the flasks, and that the finding of living things in the solutions afterwards would be evidence that they were produced *de novo*. He examined the flask day after day with the greatest care, and saw nothing until the expiration of about three weeks, when certain cloud-like flocculi appeared in the solution, and after about three weeks more there appeared on one of the flocculi a minute white speck, which, though small, increased in size day by day; and when the flask was opened at the expiration of sixty-five days the whole white mass was found to consist of fungus spores and filaments. In order to ascertain the possible effect of such a heat as the solution had been submitted to on fungus filaments, he took certain fungus filaments and spores from an organic infusion and submitted them to the same test, under precisely the same conditions; and when he examined that fungus mass afterwards he found that it was completely dissolved. There was scarcely a perfect and entire fungus filament to be seen; there was not an entire spore. In the face of that evidence he did think it was very hard that it should be maintained that the fungus he found in the first instance was a fungus which had existed in the solution before. It had never yet been shown that any living thing could continue to live after it had been exposed to a temperature of 11 deg. Centigrade; and it was because he had found living things in infusions which had been submitted to a greater heat that the evidence seemed to him at present—and that was all he said—to be decidedly in favour of the view that the living things he found in those solutions had been evolved *de novo*.

In the conversation which ensued after reading Dr. Bastian's paper, it was remarked by Dr. Child—that Professor Huxley, and those who thought with him, took their stand on M. Pasteur's experiments; and if these did not hold good the whole of their evidence was swept away. They were on the horns of a dilemma. Either these living things were spontaneously produced or they could withstand the boiling temperature. If they could withstand the boiling temperature, M. Pasteur's experiments were swept away; and if they could not withstand it, then they must be spontaneously produced. Professor Tyndall said that Dr. Bastian's experiments—conscientiously, earnestly, and laboriously conducted as they had been—had not produced the slightest effect on his views. Dr. Bastian had raised further barriers, obstacles, and objections which could not be met by any argument that could be brought before that meeting. They must be met by a strict scrutiny of his experiments—by going over the same ground; and he would invoke Dr. Bastian himself, in the interest of the subject, to repeat his experiments, multiply them, and seek for negative causes. Professor Rolleston, who presided, said that with reference to all these experiments with heat, it seemed to him that the analogy of albumen, which, after it had been exposed to the action of the digestive juice, was no longer amenable to the action of boiling water, was a great light. It was possible that the limit of endurance of heat by vitalised albumen had not been gained. Peptone was a highly complex organised albumen, and nevertheless, it was not acted upon by heat at all. Taking a large view of the whole question, he was rather prejudiced against the theory of spontaneous generation.

This subject was treated at another sitting by Dr. G. W. Child and Mr. James Samuelson. The last-named gentleman described a number of experiments of his own made in June, July, and August last, and compared them with notes of a series of experiments tried by him in 1863, which left little doubt on his mind that the plant types (mildew or mould), believed by Dr. Bastian to have been spontaneously produced in infusions, really spring from atmospheric germs, which, in some instances, become developed in the open air upon bare rocks and stones, but which the author showed to be present in rain water fallen from the clouds, and in distilled water exposed to the air. The result of his experiments may be thus briefly epitomised:—In 1863 the author found the same plant types—various stages of mildew—in infusions of orange juice,

cabbage juice, and pure distilled water exposed to the air; and during the past summer he again found the identical types in infusion of orange juice and in water caught in a shower of rain. At both periods, too, he found lowly animal types in the atmosphere. He finally expressed his opinion, resulting from experiments and observations which extended over a long series of years, that those who prefer to adopt the theory of the creation of living forms only from germs already in existence would eventually find their view to be correct.

In the conversation on Mr. Samuelson's paper, Professor Grace Calvert, of Manchester, referred to some experiments in which he had been for some time engaged, with a view to ascertain which kind of microscopic life was contained in the breath of persons suffering from fever and smallpox. These experiments, he said, had already led to great results; and if he should be so successful in them as to be able to announce at the next meeting of the association that there was a distinction between the vital life in the breath of fever patients and of those suffering from smallpox, he was conscious that he should have conferred a boon on society. Another gentleman stated that an artist with whom he was acquainted was now engaged in producing pictures of the human breath.

Dr. Child read an essay on "Protoplasm and the Germ Theories." He said he wished to be as little controversial as possible; therefore he would merely lay before them certain propositions in regard to protoplasm, not as being absolutely out of the reach of controversy, but simply as defining what he meant by it. Protoplasm was, as a rule, a more or less viscous fluid, consisting mainly of four elements—oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen—such as constituted the living portion of every organism, animal or vegetable. We were unable by any process to discriminate between the protoplasm of the lowest plants and that of the highest animal; but, as a matter of fact, the protoplasm of one kind of organism so far differed from another as to conform to peculiarities of type. The earliest discoverable state of every organism was that of a simple minute mass of protoplasm, and beyond this stage many organisms never progressed. Vegetable organisms were capable of assimilating to their protoplasm certain inorganic compounds, but the animal world had to find its nutriment ready made in the vegetable kingdom. After an examination of the various germ theories which had been put forward, it appeared to him that abiogenesis in some form or another was a necessary consequence of certain other theories which were gaining ground at the present moment. It was hardly conceivable that we could theoretically hold the original simple forms, from which the whole animal and vegetable world had been developed, had sprung into existence out of the regular order of the evolution of the universe. What was called the germ theory of disease threw an interesting light on the question. Zymotic diseases were now generally believed to result from the multiplication and reproduction of germs in the blood of the man or animal affected. The matter to be accounted for was how the germ diseases appeared, disappeared, and afterwards again cropped up in the same district and at great intervals of time. If the old theories were to be maintained in their entirety as to the fixity of species, every one of these diseases must have existed somewhere from the beginning. That was a view which was hardly credible, but it was held nevertheless.

GREAT CIRCLE SAILING.

In the section of Mechanical Science, Mr. J. T. Towson, secretary of the Liverpool local marine board, read a paper "On Windward Great Circle Sailing," illustrated by the Transatlantic yacht-race. Mr. Towson referred to the tables for facilitating great circle sailing constructed by him, and published by the Admiralty twenty-four years since, in which he pointed out the value of windward great circle sailing. The other modification of this sailing had been brought into successful use; but windward sailing, although it appeared most simple, had been generally misunderstood by practical men. Some had obtained charts having great circle routes laid down. If they were driven from this track by adverse winds, they returned as soon as the wind would permit them, not perceiving that, when they had quitted one great circle, there was another great circle, which was their nearest route. Others imagined that this sailing consisted in going a certain number of miles to the northward. The rule was simple: "Find the great circle course, and put the ship on that tack which is the nearest to the great circle course." In January last he was invited by Mr. Ashbury to prepare sailing directions for the Cambria yacht, which he did. These directions were shown by a chart. It consisted of the great circle course, corrected for variation, for every part of the Atlantic over which it was probable that a vessel should pass. All the mariner had to do was to ascertain his approximate position, and then he would find by inspection how to keep the ship's head by compass. The distance from the place of destination was also given by another chart containing the position of both yachts at noon for each day. Mr. Towson showed that the Cambria saved the race by superior navigation. This sailing gave the greatest advantage when the distance of longitude was greatest, and thus the Cambria attained all the advantage that this sailing could afford in the first five days, which was about 110 miles; afterwards the superior power for an ocean race possessed by the Dauntless prevailed, and reduced this advantage to a minimum.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

In the section of Economic Science, Mr. Dudley Baxter read a paper on this subject, which was illustrated by two diagrams. After enlarging on the importance of the subject, he traced the history of our national debt, which was fairly started at the time of the revolution in 1688, when William III. brought over with him that new scientific invention. In 1763 it was £138,000,000. The American war raised it to £249,000,000, and the French war to £861,000,000, from which point, with the interval of the Crimean War, it was reduced, until it now stood at £749,000,000. He contrasted the cost of a year's war with the very small reductions of a year's peace, averaging £2,500,000. The French debt, originated by Louis XIV.—with the interval of the Revolution, when a great debt was raised and destroyed in a short time—stood at £245,000,000 at the commencement of the Empire in 1802, whence it had risen to £518,000,000. Under the second empire the increase was £15,000,000 a year, and there had never been a period of reduction. It must be borne in mind, however, that in the middle of the next century the French railways, now valued at £300,000,000, would become national property. In the United States the debt rose from £18,000,000 sterling on July 1, 1861, during four years of civil war, to £551,000,000 on July 1, 1865; but it had been reduced on July 1, 1870, to £477,000,000, or by £15,000,000 a year. He hardly knew which to wonder at most, the increase or the decrease. He believed that the rate of reduction would be continued. Austria, like France, was an empire of uninterrupted deficits. Her debt was now £300,000,000. Russia was one of the States which had run most recklessly and rapidly into debt. The amount was now £300,000,000. The debt of Spain was now £267,000,000. Italy had gone into debt in the most headlong manner, showing an average increase since 1861 of

£19,000,000 per annum. Prussia's debt was the least of all the European nations. North Germany had now a debt of £106,000,000, and South Germany, £16,000,000; or only £150,000,000 for all Germany, including £15,000,000 on account of the present war—and her costs in the present war were to be paid by France. The Dutch debt in 1830 was £80,000,000, having been reduced for many years at the rate of £1,000,000 per annum, equivalent to £10,000,000 in England. He argued from the whole that, while the commercial countries had steadily reduced their debts, the non-commercial nations had enormously increased theirs. England's position now, compared with that of 1815, was greatly improved, compared with other nations. In 1815 she owed £860,000,000, against £600,000,000 united debt of all other countries, whilst in 1870 she owed £749,000,000, against over £2,000,000,000, the combined debts of other countries. He also compared the burden per head of population of the various debts. Germany's debt was 2s. 10d. per head per annum, against ours, 17s. 5d. per head per annum; and the United States debt per annum was much less than ours—and these two nations were our great competitors. He therefore urged a great and speedy reduction of our national burdens, in order to lighten the pressure on industry. Holland's sinking fund was worthy of attention. They might appropriate certain taxes sacredly to the reduction of the debt, or they might adopt the resolute taxation of the United States. He approved of terminable annuities as one agent, but did not deem it sufficient. In conclusion, he addressed a word of warning to the nations which had so long and so recklessly increased their national burdens.

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF ENGLAND.

Another suggestive contribution to the Economic Science Section was a paper by Mr. A. Haviland on "A proposed rearrangement of the registration districts of England and Wales, for the purpose of facilitating scientific inquiry." The author commenced his discourse by stating that the registration districts of England and Wales were formed for the general purposes of the poor-law administration, and therefore it could not be expected that they were planned with any view of assisting science. They had, however, done so in their present crude and artificial form, and it was generally believed amongst scientific men that, if their boundaries were determined on a natural system, the advantages to meteorology, climatology, and other branches of sciences, would be incalculable, and the expense and confusion of constant alteration avoided. Messrs. Keith Johnston had lately been much engaged by him in the rectification and completion of the registration maps of England and Wales, for the purpose of ensuring extreme accuracy in his basis map of the geographical distribution of disease in England and Wales. This had involved him in considerable extra outlay, but, through the recommendation of the Registrar-General, the Treasury, seeing the necessity of the work, had expressed their approval of a grant being paid to Mr. Haviland for the extra expenses incurred. He urged that the artificial system adopted in defining the boundaries of registration districts had been the cause of all this extra work and expense, and that it had nothing whatever to recommend its continuance; on the contrary, it was the fruitful source of repeated alterations, and would continue to be so whilst persevered in. On the other hand, were a natural system substituted for the present one, and our country divided into districts regulated by its watershed and river system, we should then have in every district a focus of scientific inquiry as to the rainfall, temperature, prevalence or strength of winds, agricultural statistics, the produce of our fields, our mines, or our rivers, or for the purpose of registering the occupations, the diseases, or the deaths of the people. Such a system would form the best basis map for any future census, and, being once established upon a well-considered and natural plan, would do away with the necessity of those eternal alterations which are now year by year going on, to the utter confusion of the scientific student. In France the watershed system is adopted in defining and naming the departments. It is vastly superior to our own. Mr. Haviland proposed that a committee should be formed to take the whole matter into consideration, and report first to the British Association, and then to her Majesty's Government.

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS.

The appointment of Edinburgh for next year's place of meeting, and of Brighton for the year 1872, with the election of Professor Sir W. Thomson for next year's president, was recorded last week. The association has voted £1840 to be granted, in several sums, for the expenses of various scientific researches. The number of old life members who had attended their various meetings during the stay of the association in Liverpool had been 314; and the new life members, 39—which represented a sum amounting to £390. The old annual members were 303, who had paid £303; and the new annual members 195, who had paid £190. The associates numbered 1103, which represented the same amount. The number of ladies who had attended their meetings had been 910, which represented £910. There had been fourteen foreign members. The total number of tickets issued was 2878, which represented a gross of £3096. This is a very satisfactory financial result.

The annual autumn meeting of the North Berwick Golf Club was held, last week, before a large and aristocratic gathering. Sir Robert Hay, Bart., won the gold medal.

There is a suspension of telegraphic communication with India by the Red Sea cable, but it is hoped that the interruption will be but temporary. It is supposed there is a fault in the cable near Suez, and an electrician has been sent to test it, pending which messages for India will not be accepted.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* draws attention to the fact that the battle-field of the present campaign attained early celebrity as the head-quarters of typography. Metz was one of the first towns which practised the art of printing, and the ancient works which came from its press are very numerous. Strasbourg is asserted to have been for some years the home of John Gutenberg, although no dated book is extant of an earlier year than 1471. Toul is to be noted as the place at which one of the first attempts at stereotyping was made. The Sedan editions compete with the Elzevirs in the estimation of book collectors, and are beautiful examples of minute typography. Kehl was the ultimate resting-place of Baskerville's type, with which M. Beaumarchais printed an edition of Voltaire's works on blue paper for King Frederick of Prussia, "who laboured under weakness of the eyes." At Rheims and Verdun printing was carried on at an early date, and the latter place has a special interest as having been the place where the English prisoners who were detained by Napoleon I. printed, with his permission, an edition of the English Book of Common Prayer. There seems to be some little doubt whether we derived our sedan chairs directly from the place of that name; for Evelyn asserts that they were brought from Italy by Sir Sanders Duncombe, and the word may perhaps be related to the Italian *sedente*. This point is as knotty as that connected with the kindred word coach, on which volumes have been written, supporting the rival claims of Kottsee, a Hungarian town, and the French *coucher*.



THE WAR: CAPTURED FRENCH HORSES AFTER THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.



THE WAR: DEFENCE OF PARIS—STUDENTS GOING TO MAN THE FORTIFICATIONS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Our general view of the great battle of Sedan, which fills the large Engraving that occupies two pages of this Number, is a very complete Illustration of one of the most extraordinary actions in the military history of modern nations. It is the result of minute topographical studies, personal observations and inquiries, and sketches made on the spot, by one of the Special Artists of this Journal, Mr. Simpson, during several days of his sojourn in the neighbourhood; and, when compared with the best maps of that district, it will be found strictly accurate in the detail of localities, and in the indication of their relative positions. The point of view he has taken, which is a trifle above three miles from the nearest side of the town of Sedan, in a south-west

direction, but rather to the west than south, is very near the spot which was shown in one of our Engravings last week—the potato-field on the brow of the hill of Cheveuge, where the King of Prussia stood when he received the Emperor Napoleon's letter offering to surrender. The identical spot represented in that Engraving of last week is conspicuously included in the present more comprehensive view. In this larger Engraving it is marked, a little to the left hand, somewhat removed from the foreground, by the King's small round tent, a battery of field artillery, one or two carriages, and some led horses, with groups of officers and other spectators standing about in the fields, at the junction of the three roads leading respectively to Frenois, St. Aignan, and Cheveuge, with the boundaries of those three hamlets meeting at the low square stone by the roadside, of which we have spoken.

The spectator, in this instance, would have the Château of Donchery, which appeared in the background of the former sketch, now close at his own back, with the stone cross beside it, called La Croix Piaux, a holy shrine of religious pilgrimage, near his left shoulder. The town of Donchery, on the opposite bank of the river Meuse, would lie in the valley beneath, still farther to his left hand. To his right hand, keeping on higher ground, would be the wood of Marfée and the village of Cheveuge. These places are not comprised in the battle-field; but they should be remembered by the tourist who may wish to find his way to the precise spot from which the battle was overlooked by King William and Count Bismarck, and from which it was directed by General Moltke. The topographical situation may, indeed, be correctly understood, without a personal visit, by reference to

M. Desbuissons' map of the Department of the Ardennes, published by M. Legerot, Quai des Augustins, Paris; or even by the aid of one of Mr. Stanford's excellent series of War Maps, to be purchased at Charing-cross; or Mr. Wyld's No. 2 Map of the Theatre of War.

In the middle distance of our present View, and in the centre between its right and left extremities, is the town of Sedan—a manufacturing town of 15,000 civilian inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the woollen trade; but unhappily doomed, by the strategic importance of its position, to be treated as a fortress and involved in the fiercest rage of war. The broad sheet of water, resembling a lake, which spreads a couple of miles on the south side of the town, is produced by a temporary overflow of the river Meuse, artificially contrived to strengthen the military defences. A view of that side of the town, looking over the wide expanse of water, is presented by our Artist in a separate sketch, engraved at page 352 of this Number. We return to our large Engraving of the battle-field. The village of Frenois, not far from the foreground, with its church and every house distinctly seen, lies just in front of the spectator, who looks directly over it, to the town of Sedan, and to the inundation. More to his left hand, but in the same line of distance, is the Château de Bellevue, a large mansion with towers and peaked roofs, surrounded by a spacious demesne, or pleasure-ground, well planted with trees and shrubs, at the summit of a verdant slope descending to the river's edge. This is the famous villa, belonging to M. Amour, a rich merchant or manufacturer, which has more than once been delineated in our pages; having been chosen for the lodging of the Emperor Napoleon during one day and one night, after his surrender, and for his memorable interview with the King of Prussia. Beyond Frenois, it will be perceived, the high road to Sedan crosses the flat meadows in a straight line, through an avenue of trees, and, at the suburb of Torcy, passes over a bridge into the town. It there meets the line of railway from Mézières, which is shown in our view, from the Donchery station on the left hand, traversing the level ground upon a long embankment, with a bridge over the Meuse (now broken), and arriving at the Sedan station, opposite the Torcy avenue of trees. These features of the nearer ground, within a mile or two of the spectator's post between the hill of Cheveque and Donchery, are of some interest as points in the landscape.

We must, however, invite the reader to look beyond these places, which were not the actual scenes of battle, and to examine the more distant parts of the view, comprising a perfect panorama of the whole theatre of the mighty conflict. He is requested first to observe that the winding course of the Meuse, immediately below the town of Sedan, cannot be presented to the eye in a perspective view; but he will understand that it forms a loop, or bend, inclosing a peninsula two miles and a half in length, from the Château de Bellevue, at Frenois, along that reach of the river which is crossed by the broken railway bridge extending to the left of our Engraving, to a point whence it returns, upstream, beneath those wooded hills where all those batteries of artillery keep firing, till it enters the town at its north end. The farther course of the river, nearly parallel with the long reach shown in our Artist's sketch, and making the other separating limit of the peninsula just mentioned, is only to be traced by a line of poplars next the town, a few buildings which look like factories, and a depressed line of surface, till concealed by the rising ground of the promontory at Iges. This peninsula of the Meuse, which we have described, is for the most part bare, except that it contains the hamlets and mansions of Glaire, Vilette, and Iges: the two former are shown in our View—namely, Vilette, close to the river, and Glaire, midway across the isthmus, adjacent to the row of trees which passes over it. We have now to direct observation to the range of hills above Sedan, on the left or east bank of the river, which extend from St. Menges, at the north end, seen over the low swelling mound of the peninsula of Iges, by the mamelon or round hill of Floing, crowned with its fir-tree copse, to the Bois de Garenne, with the suburb of Cazal on its western slope, descending at length into the valley of the Meuse at the south end of the town, where is the great overflow of water. This range of hills, but most particularly the hill of Floing, with the village in the hollow between that hill and the larger hill of La Garenne, was the key of Marshal M'Mahon's position throughout the battle of Thursday, Sept. 1. It will be readily defined, in examining the View we have engraved, by first taking the foreground points of the broken railway bridge and the double-towered Château de Bellevue, and then raising the eye, perpendicularly, from these two points to the summits of the wooded hills beyond. The hill above Floing, properly named the Mamelon d'Atoi, will then be identified as nearly in the same perpendicular line with the broken bridge, or a little to its right hand. The village far off in the background, seen behind the wooded crest of this hill, is Fleigneux. The village of Floing, which was the scene of much obstinate fighting, lies well forward, in the dip between the Mamelon and the broad hill of La Garenne. This hill, so called from the wood of La Garenne, which extends above three miles north-east of Sedan, fills a large space in our view, from the perpendicular line of the Château de Bellevue, in the foreground, to another line of perpendicular drawn upwards from the church spire of Frenois, likewise in the foreground. Behind the hill of La Garenne, in the remoter background, where the whole surface of the country rises to the Forest of Ardennes, three villages are plainly distinguished; the one to the left hand is Illy; the one seen in the middle, over the central height of La Garenne, is the village of La Chapelle, on the high road to Belgium, five or six miles north-east from the town of Sedan; and the one on the right hand, in a perpendicular line with the last houses of the town at the water's edge, is Givonne, also on the high road from Sedan to Belgium, but much nearer the town than La Chapelle. These places should be noticed, because Givonne and La Chapelle were the points of strategic junction, at the close of the battle, for the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, forming the left wing of the German array, with the army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, forming its right wing. The essential object of Baron Moltke, in his scheme of the day's operations, was to invest the whole French position, and the town itself, with a complete circle of artillery and infantry forces, having a diameter of seven miles, drawn from the King's position, in the south-west, to the right through Balan and Bazeilles, to the left through Donchery and St. Menges, until the opposite extremities met at Givonne, in the north-east; and when this circle was closed, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the French attempt to break out of it, through the German right wing, had been repulsed, the victory was manifestly won.

The large suburban villages, named Balan and Bazeilles, which were fiercely contested between the French and the Bavarian troops, are very prominent features in our Artist's sketch. Balan, the nearest to the city, is close to the sheet of water formed by the overflowing Meuse; it is marked by its stately church tower and avenue of trees. To the right of Balan, a mile and a half farther on the Carignan and Montmédy high road, is the unhappy village, or small town, of Bazeilles, the birthplace of Marshal Turenne, and the

scene of an historical battle in 1641 during the French civil wars. It will be recollected that the burning of Bazeilles, shown in one of our Illustrations last week, has excited much indignant controversy; and the Bavarians and Hessians, who set fire to all the houses in the village, because some of its French inhabitants had joined the soldiers in firing upon them from the windows and cellars, have been severely censured by English visitors. This happened about ten or eleven o'clock in the morning; the village having been shelled and stormed by Von der Taun's corps two or three hours earlier, and the Germans having entered it under the belief that the French had all left. The struggle in the village of Balan, and at the two bridges here, was again and again renewed by the French, till four o'clock in the afternoon. It was on this side that Marshal M'Mahon received his wound, at six o'clock in the morning; and it was at Balan that the Emperor Napoleon, later in the day, exposed himself during three hours to the enemy's fire. We have now indicated with sufficient minuteness the chief localities of the battle. The two distant villages on the right hand of our view, beyond the smoking conflagration of Bazeilles, are Douzy and Maity, where some fighting had taken place the day before, Wednesday, Aug. 31, in the French retreat from Carignan, which we have narrated on a former occasion.

With these explanations, and with the large Engraving of our Artist's sketch under the eye, we trust the reader will be enabled to see his way clearly through the published narratives, which may have seemed otherwise difficult to comprehend. Those which have appeared in English, written by actual eye-witnesses, are the letters of Mr. Holt White, correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; Mr. W. H. Russell, correspondent of the *Times*; and Mr. J. Hilary Skinner, correspondent of the *Daily News*; with the letter of "An English M.P.," which was printed in the *Times*. These writers, having gone to different parts of the battle-field, or having been in the same place at different hours of the day, had to report a diversity of observations; but their discernment, carefulness, and veracity are equally unimpeachable; and their accounts will be found substantially to agree with each other. They all correspond perfectly with our Artist's delineation; as we have, indeed, found to be the case with every Sketch that he and the other Special Artists have contributed to our Illustrations of this campaign since the end of July. The following extracts are taken impartially from the letters of two or three newspaper correspondents, and from the Prussian official account published at Berlin.

"You must fancy," says the *Daily News*' correspondent, "a great half-circle closing in to form a complete circle of fire round the town. Place yourself at the Crown Prince of Prussia's station, on the hill above Donchery, and take the corps in the order in which they stand. The 5th and 11th Prussian Corps are straining northward to close round to the left. The 6th Corps is coming round far behind, to the left rear, and will bear no part in the action; but the Wurtembergers, also on the left, and in advance of the 6th Corps, will have a battle of their own with the French from Mézières. Just before us there is Sedan, protected by its ramparts and by an artificial inundation of the meadows beside the Meuse. To the right of the hill above Donchery are the two Bavarian corps, only the first of them destined to play a part on Sept. 1; whilst beyond these two corps are the forces under the Crown Prince of Saxony—the 4th Prussian, the 6th Saxon, and the Corps of Prussian Guards. Thus is the circle composed which gradually closes round Sedan. King William himself takes the supreme command, because there are present two German armies—the Third Army, of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the 'Combined Army,' as it is called, of the Saxon Crown Prince. The King is posted on some high ground, behind the Bavarians, to the right of the hill above Donchery. Bismarck and Von Moltke are with the King; Blumenthal is with the Prince of Prussia.

"The whole country as far as the frontier lies spread out like a map before us. Donchery is as clearly to be seen as though a biscuit could be tossed down into it; and, when the mist rises still further, the course of the Meuse may be traced by stunted willows in the great bend northward which it makes hereabouts. There is no better way of realising the features of the locality than by taking a horseshoe, producing one end straight to your left, and the other end somewhat backward to your right. On the part straight to your left is Donchery, with its line of hills across the back of the shoe. On the part prolonged to your right is Bazeilles, with a railway bridge in excellent condition. Sedan lies on the river to the right hand, where the first nail would be, and the off side of the horseshoe bend. Cazal and Floing are further along on the right side, and St. Menges is about at the front of the shoe. The villages of Daigny and Givonne lie back to the right, or behind the town, where the country is hilly and wooded. The great plain is to the left of the bend, and as the Prussian troops arrive on that side they move quickly forward across the plain to turn round the end of the horseshoe and come back down its right side. The Belgian frontier is a little way beyond the front of the shoe, so that there is ample room for the 5th and 11th Corps to act upon the line of retreat from Sedan in that direction."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says:—"On our left, in the valley below, were heavy masses of Prussian cavalry, out of range of the French guns. Still farther to the left, though out of sight, were the Wurtembergers, in reserve, in case the doomed and hemmed-in French army should attempt to break out in that direction. About half a mile in front of the cavalry ran the Meuse, the broken railway bridge forming a most conspicuous point de mire from our hill. On the right bank—the French side, I may say—namely, at Vilette—"the Prussians had a battery of six guns, which did them great service during the first six hours of the action. Beyond this battery was a large village, named Floing, which met with the usual fate of villages in warfare, being set on fire by the French shells early in the day. The Prussian line extended for miles beyond the village, as far as the great woods of Condé and Sedan, which run to the Belgian frontier, only some ten miles from where we stood, and form part of the great forest of Ardennes. To the right—our right—of the Prussian line, and distant about three miles, lay Sedan; but between Floing and Sedan there is first a plain and then a low hill running out as a promontory into the plain, and steep on the side towards Floing, but flat and unbroken on the top for more than a mile until it reaches the outskirts of Sedan, where it rises sharply to the woods of La Garenne above the town. Right of this hill lies Sedan, its buildings and old-fashioned fortifications plainly visible to the naked eye from our hill. We could easily distinguish, not only the fortifications, but all the larger buildings, a new-looking stone church with a handsome Gothic spire being conspicuous. To the right or east of this were large barracks close to the Meuse, and beyond these again an old castle, I believe the arsenal of Sedan. Above this château to the north-eastward was the citadel. Above Sedan is the wood of La Garenne, and in the faubourgs between these woods and the town itself were the French troops in masses, some of the columns apparently inactive all day. On the east of the town was a tolerably open space for some three or four miles, and then a gentle rise on

which the French batteries were placed; beyond them were large woods, in front of which were the Saxons under Prince Albert, heir to the throne. Behind the Saxons were the Prussian Guards in reserve, at first, to prevent the French attempting to cut their way out to Carignan and Montmédy. Between the Saxons and ourselves, and south-east of Sedan on both sides of the Meuse, were the two Bavarian corps, their left flank extending to our hill, and joining the two Prussian corps of which I have already spoken on the west and south-west of the beleaguered town. On the immediate right of our hill was the large wood of La Marfée, famous for a battle in the wars of the League. Between this and Sedan the ground sloped away, forming a plateau half way down to the river, which was occupied by the Bavarian batteries thundering all day at our feet."

"The Meuse," says the *Times* correspondent, "twists in such an extraordinary way, that no one would suspect its stream runs in many places right across what seems a continuous champagne and undulating land; and thus it was that the semicircular bluff above the village of Floing, on which the cavalry charges and many most interesting episodes of the fight went on, seemed to be close to the bluff over Donchery, although the road to it must wind for six or seven miles by the banks of the river, in a course which cannot be seen from the bluff. North of Floing stands a mamelon, or conical hill, with a fenced patch of forest (firs) on the summit. At each side of this wood the Prussian batteries, which brought such ruin on the defenders of the intrenched plateau over Floing, were established. This hill is about three quarters of a mile from the ridge over Floing, and inside the ridge the French were intrenched—a breastwork taking the natural line of the slope, and a series of detached *épaulements* being formed higher up. Now, it was a foggy morning. The weather, as well as the *gros bataillons*, helped the Prussians. Their advance and their passage of the Meuse below Donchery by two pontoon-bridges were unnoticed; so, apparently, was their approach to the wood. The force which Marshal M'Mahon had at his disposal consisted of the 1st, 5th, 7th, and 12th Corps, with part of the 6th Corps. It is thought that they may have reached 110,000 men, with 460 guns. It is almost ridiculous to suppose that M'Mahon, with an enormous army under his nose, and with a river between him and them, should not have watched most jealously the slightest indication of an intention to throw pontoons across, and have tried to vex and defeat it; but the Prussians believe he was not informed of the existence of the bridges, and that their appearance before Floing was almost a surprise."

The Prussian official account of the battle, which has been published within the last few days, confirms the narratives of the English newspaper reporters. It states that the army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, forming the German right wing, began to attack the left flank of the French, somewhat behind Sedan, at six o'clock in the morning; while the German left wing, consisting of the 11th Army Corps (Hessian and Nassau troops) and the 5th Army Corps (troops from Posen), moved round to turn the enemy's right flank. At a quarter past nine, when they had come close round upon this position, the fire of the Prussian batteries was increased, and the Saxons, who had designedly reserved their strength for this contingency, now attacked with an overpowering shock. "Shortly after the right wing of the French began to fall back, but only to find themselves in the iron embrace of the two Prussian corps in their rear. At the point where the 11th Corps descended from the hills upon the surprised enemy, the resistance of the French sensibly diminished from half-past ten. In some places—especially at Iges and on the fields leading to Sedan—the fight assumed a desperate character. Being chiefly attacked by artillery, the French sent their horse to charge our guns in flank. The French cavalry made two brilliant onslaughts, some regiments—and, above all, the Chasseurs d'Afrique—behaving with the utmost gallantry. The infantry gave way earlier; a number of battalions surrendered, without further resistance, even before twelve o'clock. Meantime, the 5th Corps had performed the long distance to the extreme heights, and, after a sharp encounter, succeeded in driving back the detachments making for the Ardennes. At half-past twelve it was announced that the French reserve artillery, which the Emperor had opposed to our 5th Corps, was repulsed, and only a few scattered bodies of infantry had effected their retreat across the frontier. Flight being thus rendered impossible, we had to deal only with the central portion of the battle-field—the slight elevation crossing the plains, the hills stretching from it to Sedan, and the fortress itself, which formed the last refuge for the troops driven from the heights. Since a quarter to one, the fire of the Prussian batteries on the right and left wing so rapidly approached one another, that it was evident the enemy would soon be completely surrounded. It was a grand sight to watch the sure and irresistible advance of the Guards, marching on, on the left wing, partly behind and partly by the side of the 12th Corps d'Armée. Since a quarter past ten the Guards, preceded by their artillery, had been pushing towards the wood to the left of Sedan. By the advancing smoke of their fire we noticed how fast they were gaining ground. They were effectively assisted by the Bavarians." After a smart resistance by the French, the Bavarians had stormed Bazeilles, which was burnt. They then took Balan, south-west of Sedan, where a narrow gorge gave them much trouble. Towards noon they posted two batteries in a meadow to the left of the road to Sedan. From this point they fired on the French positions near the river. The French attempted to force their way through, on the Carignan road, about half-past three in the afternoon, but failed in the attempt. At half-past four they were obliged to send a flag of truce, with an offer to surrender. The rest of the story has been told.

Several incidents of the few days after the capture of Sedan are represented in other Illustrations—the French prisoners of war assembled in the Place de Turenne, under the statue of that celebrated French warrior; a number of French officers giving their parole to a mounted Prussian officer, in order to their conditional release; a party of the captive French soldiers on their night march to Germany, where 150,000 of them are now detained; a quantity of captured French artillery, amounting to 400 field-pieces and 180 guns of position; and an immense herd of French cavalry horses, reckoned at 15,000, besides many hundreds which were so badly wounded that mercy required them to be shot. The combat of Tuesday, Aug. 30, at Mouzon, is the subject of another Engraving.

The Earl of Carnarvon presided, yesterday week, at the annual meeting of the Highclere Agricultural Society. He spoke at considerable length on the war between France and Germany, and the lessons to be drawn therefrom.

The seven boys sent to the recent Oxford middle-class examination from the Commercial Travellers' Schools were successful in passing—one in the third division, of the senior classes, three in the second division, and three in the third division of the junior classes. A legacy of £1000 has been left to these schools by the late Mr. William Macrorie.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS. This exhibition, which is now open at the gallery of the New British Institution, in Old Bond-street, more than redeems the promise of success which we reported in our last Number. Although composed entirely of presented works, the collection is well worth a visit, were it only on the ground of its variety, general artistic merit, and the peculiar interest which attaches to a number of beautiful works of art executed and graciously contributed by their Royal Highnesses the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louise. Visitors will therefore have the double pleasure of artistic enjoyment and of knowing that they are helping a most worthy undertaking; while purchasers, in aiding more largely to realise the objects of the committee, may be assured that the prices of the works have, with few exceptions, been fixed unusually low, evidently with the benevolent desire of ensuring their sale.

The project for affording relief by the contribution and sale of works of art to some of the large proportion of poor German women and children who are already rendered destitute widows and orphans by the present deplorable war, originated with a small body of German artists, literary men, and others in London, styling themselves the "German Academic Society," who hold their meetings at 4, Hanway-street. The idea of the society was to organise a "prize-drawing" for the works contributed, a ticket for a single chance being purchasable for one shilling, or books of twenty tickets for one pound. This idea is partially retained, and the works reserved for the prize-drawing are indicated in this exhibition by a label marked "disposed of," to which will be added other works that may remain unsold. The drawing is fixed to take place on the last two days of this year at the rooms in Hanway-street, and the result will be published. After a number of works had been received for this scheme it was suggested that they might form the nucleus of a public exhibition to which English artists, amateurs, and owners of works of art should also be invited to contribute—the works thus procured to be on sale during the period the exhibition should remain open. This extension of the original project was rendered practicable by the generous offer of the loan of the gallery of the New British Institution (together with the services of the attendants) during the period the gallery is not engaged for the exhibitions of the institution. The offer being accepted, an application to English artists and amateurs was accordingly made, and has met with a response which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. The exhibition is far more rich than it could possibly have been had it been confined to German artists—so few are there resident in London. Many distinguished artists, particularly among the members of the Old Water-Colour Society, have displayed a noble spirit of generous sympathy.

As we have already intimated, this exhibition is invested with peculiar interest by the contributions of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louise. The Princess Victoria of Prussia, who, in common with so many of her future subjects, must share the keenest anxiety, though, happily, hitherto not the severest bereavement, possibly incident to the war, has accepted relations the most honourable in every way to this exhibition. She has not only contributed to it four works from her own hand, but she has placed the exhibition under her own immediate patronage, and graciously undertaken to superintend the distribution of its funds. The pictures by her Royal Highness evince a further maturity of those artistic powers by which, as the Princess Royal of England, she was so remarkably distinguished—artistic powers shared in a considerable degree by all the members of our Royal family. Moreover, these pictures testify to a love for the virtues of charity and religion, and the sanctity of home, which adds additional lustre even to a Royal crown. Two of them are elaborate oil paintings—one representing the Thuringian Saint Elizabeth distributing alms at the entrance of an apparently sacred edifice, the portal of which is designed in an appropriately rich style of Byzantine architecture of the thirteenth century. One of the figures clustering about the steps of the portal bears a basket of flowers, which may refer to the pretty legend of the bread that the "Kurfürst" was giving to the poor being turned into flowers on the approach of her inimically-disposed husband, who may be intended by a figure seen in the picture emerging from the angle of the building. The pendant to this picture possibly also refers to the story of St. Elizabeth, though simply entitled "The Church Door," the "motive" of the composition being similar and the architecture identical in style. The foreground is a kind of courtyard in shadow, giving a peep through an archway of cloisters in bright sunlight—a contrast of effect that is finely rendered. Most prominent of the figures are a lady of graceful carriage bearing an infant in her arms, with her attendants, one of whom gives alms to a poor woman seated beside the archway. Both these oil-pictures are signed "Victoria K. P. v. P., 1868." A third contribution of her Royal Highness is in water-colours, and remarkable for harmonies of blacks and greys, which are as appropriate to the subject as they are pleasant to the eye. The scene is a very quaint North German interior, with carved bookcase, old-fashioned stove, and walls covered with "Dutch tiles." In the darkest corner of this ancient chamber sits, beside a now empty chair, an aged dame, "widowed and childless," pondering over memories of long ago, with a Bible lying open on her lap. Another contribution by her Royal Highness is a most charmingly fanciful little work. It is a polished shell valve, painted inside with two little anglers, the green sea melting into the "clouded and iridescent pearl of the untouched shell with a delicious effect of atmosphere. The painting is signed "Victoria, Pss. Royal, April, 1870."

The works presented by Princess Louise display a wide command of artistic modes of expression and technicalities. Her Royal Highness is equally at home in sculpture and in painting. Casts in stearine from two busts of Prince Leopold and Princess Amelie of Saxo-Coburg are worthy of the accomplished sculptor of the admirable bust of her Majesty exhibited last year at the Academy. Her Royal Highness also sends an effective portrait, in coloured chalks, of a "Canadian Lady," but her most important contribution is a picture, painted in body colours, called "In Aid of Sufferers," and well-timed in subject, as its title suggests. The scene is that of a battle-field at nightfall, the figures of dead and wounded faintly discernible over the darkling plain, and the deep blue sky contrasted by the glare of burning houses on the horizon. In the front a Sister of Charity pitifully stanches the bleeding breast of a desperately wounded soldier, whilst another sister is advancing to render further aid. The picture is excellent in composition, drawing, and effect. At first sight it recalls the picture of "The Battle-Field," by the Princess Royal, executed at the time of the Crimean War; but on comparing it with a chromolithograph of that picture hanging beneath, it will be found to be essentially distinct. Among these productions of Royal artists are also two very refined little busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, by Count Gleichen, whose very

considerable ability as a sculptor is further exemplified in a statuette of a "Dancing-Girl."

We may add here that the special interest of the amateur element in this exhibition is enhanced by other highly-creditable performances, particularly a fine landscape in oil by Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon; a series of pen-and-ink sketches, chiefly relating to our Indian wars, and full of spirit and character, by Colonel Crealock, C.B.; and the contributions of Lady Theodora Grosvenor, Lady Leigh, Lady Honoria Cadogan, Lady de Ros, Lady Louise Coates, Mrs. Ormsby Gore, Mrs. F. Pollock, Mrs. Jenery Shee (Baronne de Lauer Münchhofen), Mrs. Marable, and others. Several owners of works of art are also liberal donors. One of the most important acquisitions to the exhibition in this class is the contribution from an unnamed donor of a number of impressions from private plates, for the most part portraits of various members of the Royal family, and some of them after celebrated pictures by Sir Edwin Landseer. This highly-interesting and rare series of prints will be found in the portfolio standing in the centre of the room. Other notable contributors in this class are Mr. Oliver Lodge, who has sent an album of drawings by English masters valued at £150; Mr. G. Powell (three exquisite sepia drawings by Theodore Gudin), Dr. H. Weber, Miss Schiff, Rev. J. E. Wady, and Mrs. Finch, who has presented one of the most beautiful and highly-prized works of her late husband, the distinguished member of the Old Water-Colour Society.

The German professional artists resident in this country are but a small body, and the principal are here represented. Mr. Carl Haag, one of the most eminent, has a study of a head (64), and a sketch (189) of a Venetian archer ("Arciere Veneziano"), of which it will suffice to say that they are worthy the master. Mr. Rudolf Lehmann sends a water-colour version (198) of the admirable and pathetic oil picture, "The Widow's Consolation," which we have engraved. Mr. Koberwein's "Haide Röslein" (130), or wild-rose, is a charming study of the head of a German maiden. Frau Clara v. Wille, wife of the eminent Düsseldorf painter, has a quite masterly little picture of a young fox (8). Mr. Pope's representation (110) of a young nun resting from her sad labour in the convent garden is very touching in sentiment. Mr. Bottomley, another artist German by education if not by extraction, is represented by pleasing little animal-subjects. Mr. J. Wolf, who is also deservedly distinguished for his delineations of animal life and character, contributes, under the titles "Peace" (61) and "War" (67), pastel drawings, the one of a pair of turtle doves fondling over their nest, the other of a lonely bird crouched disconsolately beside its scattered nest and broken eggs. Mr. Zwecker, another well-known book illustrator of animal-subjects has a humorous drawing of "Sancho Panza Finding his Lost Pet." Mr. Kimpel's view of "The River Aar above the Fall at the Handeck, Switzerland" (26) is excellent in tone and feeling. Commendation is also due to Mr. Baurle's pretty "Sleeping Child" (33), Mr. Trautschold's "Brook in Wales" (63), Miss E. Wolmershausen's "Twilight near Antwerp" (41), which is a very promising little picture, and while evincing study in a good school is original in colour and effect; Mr. Hoyoll's portrait of the German poet Freilegrath (119); Mr. Pero's "Marine" (1), reminding one of the Dutch masters; two animal-pieces by Mr. Keyl, and a lifelike portrait of Von Moltke (163) by Mr. Volk. Mr. Castan's bust of the King of Prussia is a vigorous and characteristic piece of modelling.

Among several works executed more or less evidently for this occasion, but not yet noticed, special mention is due to Mr. Levin's picture (3) of a poor woman, with an infant at her breast and a few chattels at her back, looking wistfully at a placard on a wall, with the words in German, "Relief of Widows and Orphans." Also to Miss G. Swift's very pathetic little picture (37) of a bereaved mother, with a little one at her knee, seated mourning in her dark and desolate cottage. The artists of Antwerp have made a very liberal response to the invitation of the committee, thanks in great measure to the kind co-operation of Mr. Verhoeven-Ball, an artist of that city, and who himself contributes a pleasantly conceived little picture (30) of the return of a soldier to his cottage home. Here are an amusing little gem of art, "Le Bulletin de la Guerre," by M. D. Col. and other choice contributions by Messrs. Van Luppen, C. Webb, Marchauw, Pieron, Wiist, Vander Oudera, and Raffell.

Although this exhibition is so largely indebted to English artists, they will probably, under the circumstances, excuse our inability to attempt more than passing mention of a few of their generous offerings. The following, then, are among those most conspicuous for their liberality:—Mr. Brittan Willis, two beautiful drawings, "Scene in Harvest Time" (173) and "Morning Scene in North Wales" (195); Mr. G. A. Fripp—a lovely view in the Highlands (194); Mr. E. A. Goodall—a brilliant sketch of "Pallanza, on the Lago Maggiore" (208); S. P. Jackson—a fine marine drawing, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" (69); H. Herkomer—an exquisite drawing, entitled "The Frog" (180); Mr. F. Dillon—an able oil picture of a view at Trondhjem, Norway, at ten p.m. (118), with the summer sun still above the horizon; Henry Wallis—an artistic study of an Italian girl (9); Eyre Crowe—a capital little picture, "Returning from Church" (11), the figures dressed in Alsatian costumes; Britton Rivière—"Listening" (5), an expressive, small study of a dog standing shivering in snow; H. S. Marks—a water-colour landscape study (48), remarkable for tone; Miss Farmer—a sweet sketch of a girl's head; J. Smetham—"Mourning" (65), a graceful and pathetic design in oil; G. F. Teniswood—"On the Rhine" (32), a little gem of delightfully suggestive moonlight effect; E. Gill—"Waterfall" (36), very tender and delicate in execution; Alfred Baker—"The Foreland, Plymouth" (119), a very broad and powerful drawing; P. R. Morris—"The Prisoner's Charity" (204), oil study for a picture original in idea, as this artist's works often are; A. C. Staunus—"Trawlers on the Doggerbank" (216), a capital marine piece, with a broad and glowing effect of evening sunlight; and F. Williamson—a sweet little drawing of sheep entitled "Peace" (186). There are also works of marked merit by Messrs. Priolo, Pasquier, Huattala, Charles F. Williams, Haynes Williams, Pritchett, J. Carlisle, H. Carter, H. H. Coudery, C. Smith, A. W. Bayes, J. Finnie, J. Clayton Adams, J. H. Leonard, J. Chase, and Miss M. Gillies.

Among works in black and white are excellent studies of heads by H. Paterson, G. Schmidt, and Miss Ellen G. Hill; also a very artistically-treated charcoal sketch of "Black Gang, Isle of Wight" (101), by Mr. Mason Jackson.

The sculpture includes, besides the pieces already named, a reduced cast of Mr. Foley's faultless and incomparable Oliver Goldsmith; a first-rate little bust of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, by Mr. Adams Acton; two meritorious busts by J. Watkins; a sweet "Ophelia," by Mrs. Nelson Wood; a very creditable tiny bust of the Queen, by Miss Adams-Acton; and other works by C. Jahn, C. B. Birch, and P. Trafini.

Our announcement last week of the death of Mr. O. W. Brierly, though reported on apparently unquestionable authority, proves, we are happy to say, to be unfounded.

LITERATURE.

Wild Races of South-Eastern India. By Captain T. H. Lewin. (Wm. H. Allen and Co.) The liberal, sensible, and, if the epithet may be used without prejudice, unmilitary tone of the author's preface, cannot be spoken of in too high terms. It is seldom that anyone, more especially if he belong to the author's profession, speaks out so boldly and truly about "the custom among English people, as a body, to condemn and despise all races speaking an alien tongue," or points out so uncompromisingly that "our Englishmen, whether Government officials, merchants, or planters, with some rare exceptions, know, and care to know, nothing of the people they are 'thrown among,' and draw the uncomfortable conclusion that, broad and unbragging as is the tree of our Eastern Government at present, this is the canker that will eventually eat it through at the root, until it fall with a crash in ruin." It soon appears that the author is as enlightened and well-read as he is liberal and sensible; and his qualities make him an unexceptionable guide, especially as he combines personal experience with information derived from study, for a trip into an unknown land. For it may be safely asserted that, out of a hundred ordinary readers, ninety-nine have never so much as heard whether there be any such places or such people as those to which the author proposes to introduce them. A few of us, with a smattering of mathematics, may have some dim notion of what is meant by "Airy's Tracts;" most of us, with eyes to see and ears to hear, may have a slight recollection of "Tracts for the Times," and particularly of the celebrated "Tract 90;" but who of us knows anything whatever about "the Chittagong Hill Tracts"? With the exception of those who have served or traded in India, it is doubtful whether any educated Englishman, even if he could lay his hand upon his heart and declare that he was previously acquainted with the existence of a district so called, could give its latitude and longitude with anything like an approximation to accuracy. If there be anyone (with the exception aforesaid) to whom the words Khyangtha, Chukmas, Kumi, Mrú, Khyeng, Bungjogee, and Pankho are more pregnant with meaning than "Ozokerit patented," let that pundit revel in all the delightful sensations reserved for those who have "special information." And yet the words are used to distinguish tribes at whose door many an Englishman has been living for more than eighty years without learning anything more about them, according to the author, than that they "go unclothed and know not the use of firearms." The author, however, now offers for inspection a picture of their private life in all its primitive simplicity, and makes some pertinent and truthful remarks about the effect of thrusting civilisation into the midst of such contented barbarism. In one respect they seem to have anticipated the "girl of the period;" for it is said that "the use of false hair among both men and women is universal; it is plaited in at the back to make the knot look bigger." So that the civilised fashion of the chignon seems to be almost identical with one which has long been in vogue amongst barbarians who, under circumstances where we should say "kiss me," use the far less delightful phrase "smell me." But they are reasonable; for their mode of salutation is to "apply the mouth and nose to the cheek, and give a strong inhalation."

Sir Thomas Branston. By William Gilbert. (Hurst and Blackett.) The author of "Shirley Hall Asylum" has won considerable fame by his manner of depicting real life in some of its least elevated spheres and least attractive phases; he has displayed truthfulness, vigour, originality, feeling, satirical power, and genuine humour; he is often pathetic, and sometimes terrible. In the present instance, although he has taken three volumes to develop his story and elaborate his portraits, it is not improbable that he will be weighed in the balances and found wanting, or at least he will be declared to have been less happy than heretofore. He has succeeded best, as will be easily believed, with his least aristocratic characters; and yet, however charming Mrs. Watson and others may be, it cannot be allowed that Minnie is altogether satisfactory. The author has on other occasions proved himself to be so deep and careful a student of human nature, that it is only with the greatest diffidence that one would venture to differ from him in any case where the moral influence of early associations is concerned; and yet in Minnie's case it is more than flesh and blood and hope and belief in the force of kindness, and gratitude, and innate desire for improvement can do to acquiesce in the sudden revulsion supposed to be brought about by an attack of fever and a meeting with old and bad associates. And the girl certainly is made to show indisputable signs of a radical improvement, at least so far as her own material happiness is concerned; and no idiosyncrasy or amount of brandy administered during illness can be admitted to naturally account for her sudden transformation into liar, hypocrite, actress, drunkard, adulteress, and murderess. If she be meant to have been a consummate actress from the very beginning, the reader is unjustifiably hoodwinked and imposed upon; and it seems more likely that the author, for the sake of a mere vulgar surprise, suddenly altered his purpose, and deliberately broke to pieces the beautiful image he had constructed. As it is, the book teaches the horrible doctrine of the hopelessness of doing good, so far as it teaches anything; and no adequate punishment is awarded to Sir Thomas Branston, who was entitled to the gallows.

Saint Anselm. By R. W. Church, Rector of Whatley. (Macmillan and Co.) This is a very sightly volume, and the nature of its contents renders it admirably adapted for "The Sunday Library for Household Reading." It is, perhaps, as well to state at once that the author takes a different view of Anselm's character from that which is adopted by Dean Hook in the "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury;" and thus an excellent opportunity is afforded of spending two or three Sundays (if the exertion should not amount to Sabbath-breaking) in studying the two opposite authorities, comparing the grounds of difference, and forming an independent judgment. It is, perhaps, less plain than a pikestaff that there was any immediate call for a life of St. Anselm; but there is no denying that, at some time or other, it must have found a place in the excellent series already alluded to, and the author of the volume under consideration seems to be eminently fitted, both in style of writing and cast of thought, for the task he undertook. Moreover, he shows signs of having made of his work a labour of love; and the number of publications, English and foreign, which he consulted and examined is not only creditable to his diligence but indicative of a desire to arrive at the real truth.

A Manual of the Ancient History of the East, by François Lenormant and E. Chevalier (Asher and Co.), is the second volume of a work of which the bare mention is sufficient to attract attention; and *Christian Work on the Battle-field* (Hodder and Stoughton) is the title of a volume bearing no author's or compiler's name, but containing "incidents of the labours of the United States 'Christian Commission,'" illustrated by some highly sensational engravings, and, though not originally intended, apparently, for the present crisis, happily adapted thereto—so far, at any rate, as titles go.



WILHELMSHOHE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, WITH CASSEL IN THE DISTANCE.



THE WAR: PRUSSIAN SPIES BROUGHT INTO PARIS.



THE HALLES CENTRALES, PARIS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

We understand that the Admiralty have accepted the Harvey torpedo for use in the Royal Navy.

The flying squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby, left Valparaiso for England on the 10th ult.

The vacancy in the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital, caused by the death of Sir A. Woodford, has been filled by the appointment of General Sir J. Pennefather.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B., has been appointed to be Adjutant-General to the Forces, vice Lieutenant-General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B., whose term of staff service has expired.

The committee of the "Captain Relief Fund" have sent a circular to the chief magistrate of every city and town in the United Kingdom which returns a member to Parliament, appealing for subscriptions in aid of the widows, orphans, and others rendered destitute by the loss of the ill-fated ship.

On Tuesday the iron-plated frigate, of nearly 4000 tons, built by Messrs. Palmer, of Jarrow-on-Tyne, for her Majesty's Government, was safely launched. The ceremony of naming was performed by the Duchess of Northumberland. At the luncheon which was given afterwards, Messrs. Palmer entertained a number of distinguished members of the Social Science Association.

The inquiry by court-martial into the cause of the loss of her Majesty's ship Captain was begun, on Tuesday, on board the Duke of Wellington flagship, at Portsmouth, under the presidency of Admiral Sir James Hope.—Five of the orphan sons left by officers lost in the Captain are to be admitted into the Royal Naval School, without submitting them to the delays and chances of an election by the subscribers.

The 25th Regiment of Infantry (King's Own Borderers) was put through its half-yearly inspection, on Monday, on Southsea-common, Portsmouth, by Lieutenant-General Viscount Templetown, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and the General officer commanding the southern military district. The regiment mustered in good strength, and fully maintained its old reputation as one of the finest infantry corps in the British Army.

A circular has been issued at Chatham garrison stating that the Secretary of State for War has decided that classes for officers of the reserve forces are to be established as follow:—For the Artillery, at Woolwich; for the Engineers, at the School of Military Engineering, Brompton; and for the Infantry, at Aldershot, Glasgow, Manchester, and London; and the officers commanding these districts are to make the necessary arrangements.

Major-General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., Commandant at Chatham, held a review, last week, of all the troops in garrison. The corps present on the ground were the Royal Engineers (at present a very strong body), the Chatham division of the Royal Marines, the second battalion of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the left wing of the second battalion of the 16th Regiment, and the general dépôt battalion. General Brownrigg expressed his great satisfaction with the manner in which the troops acquitted themselves.

A new description of parachute-shell, by means of which a very considerable extent of country can be effectively lighted up to enable the operations of troops at night to become discernible, was tried at Chatham, late on Thursday night, last week, under very satisfactory conditions. Three of the shells were fired to a great height from one of the siege guns planted within Prince Henry's bastion; when at an altitude of upwards of 600 ft. they exploded, and a parachute descended, from which was suspended a vessel containing a magnesium light of great brilliancy, which lighted up the whole extent of Chatham Lines, the bodies of troops scattered about which were plainly discernible from all parts of the garrison.

Admiral Kelly, who died three years ago, left by his will a large sum of money, supposed now to amount to upwards of £100,000, to found a college in Devonshire for the primary education of naval officers' sons. The will has been the subject of litigation, and has been brought within the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners, who in turn passed it over to the Endowed Schools Commission. The relatives threatened Chancery proceedings, but arrangements have just been come to by which all further opposition has ceased, and it is stated to be almost certain that the college trustees will accept the offer of the Duke of Bedford to give a magnificent site for a college at Tavistock, and £5000 towards the cost of its erection. It is also said that the Tavistock grammar school will be merged into the new college.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

An order has been issued from the War Office directing officers commanding volunteer corps to forward, before Oct. 31, to Birmingham, all pattern 1853 interchangeable rifles for conversion into breech-loaders.

The annual prizes of batteries Nos. 1, 3, and 4 of the 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery Corps were shot for, last Saturday, at the range at Purfleet. The prizes of No. 1 battery were won by Gunners St. Clair, Matthew, Gibson, and Noon. In No. 3 battery three club prizes were won by Sergeant Scruton, Gunners Call and Sames, and a prize for sergeants was also won by Sergeant Scruton. In No. 4 battery, three prizes, the conditions being five rounds, advancing from 200 to 100 yards, most points in five minutes, were won by Bombardier Knight, Lieutenant Greenwood, and Sergeant Rawlings. Three other prizes, five rounds, at 100, 200, and 300 yards, were won by Lieutenant Greenwood, Sergeant Rawlings, and Gunner Cooper.

The annual prize meeting of the 1st Wilts (Salisbury) was held at the rifle range of the corps, at Laverstock, on Thursday and Friday last week. The principal prize was the challenge cup, presented by Sir Alexander Malet, to which was added a piece of plate of the value of 5 gs., given by Mr. Giles Loder, and £5 in money. The prize was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Harris, Private West being second (prize £5), and Corporal Rogers third (prize £2). The Mayor of Salisbury's 5-guinea prize was competed for, and Corporal Rogers and Private Wheaton tied for it. A prize of the value of 5 gs., presented by Mr. M. H. Marsh, was won by Private Richards. Ensign Hodding won the 5-guinea prize given by Dr. Lush, M.P.; and a prize of the like value, the gift of Mr. Alfred Seymour, M.P., was carried off by Private Small. Prizes of 5 gs., 4 gs., and 2 gs., presented by the officers of the 1st Wilts R.V., were shot for, the winners being Messrs. West, Wheaton, and Meatyard. The honorary members' prize was won by Mr. Terrill.

The annual prize competitions of the 7th Dorset were held at Sherborne on Monday. The silver challenge cup, given by Mrs. Falwasser, was won by Sergeant Dibsall. The company money prizes were next competed for, and the winners were Messrs. Stewart, Stubbings, Gover, King, Parsons,

Kendal, Dibsall, Foot, Sturgess, and White. The piece of plate presented by the ladies of Sherborne was won by Corporal Gover. An order has been issued inviting the volunteers of the county to a battalion drill at Wimborne on Oct. 12.

Largely-attended prize-shooting meetings were held during last week at Truro, Falmouth, and Helston. At Truro Private Arnall won the first prize, a silver tankard value £15, presented by Sir F. M. Williams, M.P. The second prize was a silver goblet, value £15, presented by Captain Vivian, M.P., and this was won by Corporal Ferris. There were several minor prizes. At Helston Private Henderson, of Truro, carried off the first prize, £10; and Sergeant Blackmore, of Plymouth, the second, £5; Ensign Kendall, of Helston, taking the third, £3. At Falmouth the first prize consisted of a handsome challenge cup and 2 gs., this was won by Private Tilly, the second prize (10 gs.) falling to Captain Pender. The 1st Devon Rifles had their annual prize-shooting at the Exbourne range, the principal winners being Privates Ward, Westlake, and Potter.

The competition of the battalion corps Nos. 1 and 2 of the Liverpool brigade was continued, on Saturday week, at Altcar. No. 1 cup was won by Private J. G. McCann, and the No. 2 cup by Private J. S. M'Mullen. A match between the staff and four members of the No. 2 company of the 80th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard) was shot on the same day, and was won by the staff, their score being 137 against 124 points. The St. Helen's and the Southport corps shot a match, on Saturday, at Southport, the St. Helen's team winning. In a carbine shooting-match between twelve members of the 21st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers (Preston) and twelve members of the 4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool), at Preston, at 100 and 200 yards, five shots at each, the Preston team scored 271 points and the Liverpool team 258. Ten men each from the No. 8 company of the 1st Manchester, the 24th Lancashire (Rochdale), and the 12th Cheshire (Bowdon) competed with the Enfield rifle on the battalion range at Bowdon, on Saturday, at 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each, the Cheshire team being the victors.

A two-days' meeting of crack rifle shots from all parts of the kingdom—with prizes to the value of £500—began, on Thursday week, at the shooting-range of the Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers, Bournbrook, near Birmingham. Two competitions were carried on, in the first £180 being awarded in thirty-three prizes to the highest scorers at 500 and 600 yards. The first prize of £25 was won by Captain Turner, of the 40th Lancashire. Lieutenant Purchas, of Worcester, Corporal Andrews, of the 26th Kent, and Sergeant Trien, of the 2nd Hereford, tied with a score of 33 for the second, third, and fourth prizes. In the next match, five shots at 200 and 300 yards, the two highest scores were Sergeant Beamish, 1st Warwick, and Sergeant Lowrie, 30th Stafford, each 33.

The 6th North York have held their competition prize-firing, on the North Sands at Scarborough, at two distances. The chief winners were Privates John Simpson, John Illingworth, and Luke Bracewell. The 1st East York have competed for the prizes given by Lieutenant-Colonel Pease. The chief winners were Privates W. Fewston, R. M. Jones, and R. Stratford. The annual prize-shooting of the York Corps occupied three days. The chief winners of the officers' prizes were Messrs. Driffin, Gregory, and Whitwell; Ditto, No. 2—Messrs. Hardcastle, Bibbitt, and J. Wilson; Ditto, No. 3—Messrs. Thompson, Wells, and Richardson; Ditto, No. 4—Messrs. Ward, Pinder, and Scott; Ditto, No. 5—Messrs. Williamson, Walker, and Hutton. A cup given by Colour-Sergeant Tippet for No. 5 company was won by Sergeant Williamson. The 6th West York held their tenth annual contest on Crossland Moor range. There were one hundred competitors for the Beaumont challenge medal, which, and chief money prizes, were won by Messrs. Foster, Ward, Ratcliffe, and Bottomley. Mr. Haigh's money prizes had 108 competitors. The chief winners were Messrs. Foster, Dixon, Kaberry, and Beaumont. The competition for the champion badges of the 19th and the 36th West York were held on the Doncaster-road range. In the 19th the chief winners were Messrs. Bellamy, Clifford, Firth, Goddard, and Harrison. In the 36th, the chief winners were Messrs. Baylis, East, and East. The prize-shooting of the 3rd West York, eleventh battalion competition, was held on Baildon Moor. There were very numerous winners, of which the chief were Messrs. Leach, Medgley, Barraclough, Cass, and Ellis. The No. 1 company Leeds Rifles, on Middleton-range, had chief winners in Messrs. Wood, Hill, and Columbine. The 1st Administrative Brigade West York Artillery competed for a silver cup of the value of £10. The winner was Sergeant Terry. No. 2 Leeds Rifles had winners in Privates Columbine and Swallow. The Sunderland volunteers held their annual prize-shooting. The chief winners were Messrs. Fall, Pickering, and Lyons. For the marksmen's cup the winner was Private Cotterill. For the members' prize the chief scorer was Mr. Hunter. The corporation cup was won by Mr. Pickering. Colonel Gourley's prize for aggregate scores—silver challenge cup and cash—Messrs. Brewis and Fall. Sergeant Lyon's prize for highest combined score, Mr. Hunter. Special prizes for shooting and attendance at drill combined, Mr. Brewis.

The annual business meeting of the Highland Association was held, last Saturday, in the Townhall, Inverness—Lord Lovat in the chair. The president, vice-president, and retiring members of council were all re-elected, on the motion of the Master of Lovat. The secretary's abstract showed that during the recent competition £352 0s. 6d. had been received as entry-money; £267 4s. had been received as prizes presented, and £48 from the associated companies. There had been £527 9s. paid away in prizes (exclusive of cups), and the other expenses brought the total discharge up to £792.

The annual competition got up by the Linlithgowshire Association took place, at the Torphichen range, last Saturday. The Bathgate corps generally scored well, and the first two prizes were taken by two of its members. The Torphichen corps has again taken a silver cup. This is the fourth cup won by them out of six competitions. In the first competition the first prize was won by Mr. D. R. Gordon; in the second competition it was won by Mr. J. Anthony; in the third by Mr. R. Aitken; and in the fourth by Mr. T. Chapman. The prizes were distributed by Mr. John Waddell, Provost of Bathgate.

The recruit prizes given by the officers of the 1st Peebles-shire, and Mr. P. Walker's medal and prize, were shot for, at the Cademuir range, last Saturday. Mr. Walker's medal (with 5s.), the officers' first prize, and Sergeant Plenderleith's prize were all gained by Private John Brookie. The other successful competitors were:—Privates William Walker, George Scott, Alexander Inglis, William Weir, Thomas Dickson, John Paterson, Archibald Miller, Andrew Brown, and Charles Simpkins.

The annual competition for the prizes presented by the landed gentlemen of the district to the Denny company, and those subscribed by the officers of the corps, commenced on Friday last, on the range at Woodyet, and was concluded on

Saturday. The first prize in the first competition was won by Mr. A. McFarlane; that in the second competition, by Mr. Armour; and that in the third, by Mr. J. Donaldson.

The annual rifle competition in connection with the Forres (1st Elginshire) Volunteer Corps was held, last Saturday, at their range near Forres. The following are the principal scores in the order of competition:—First class: Messrs. P. Grant, T. Mellis, G. Bremmer, F. Gough, D. Macpherson, J. Norris, A. Macqueen. Second class: Messrs. J. Macdonald, A. Mackenzie, R. Jenkins. Consolation: Messrs. G. Munro, J. Brown, J. Anderson, and J. Dallas.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES
IN OCTOBER.

There continue to be several enormous groups of dark spots (*maculae*) visible in the Sun's northern hemisphere. They can be seen with the unassisted eye with great distinctness. These groups will probably disappear from the W.N.W. edge of the disc before these remarks appear, but they will again become visible very shortly. The largest spot of a group situated on the Sun's north-east limb, on Sept. 22, at 5h. 10 min. p.m., presented an appearance very similar to the accompanying Sketch, which was obtained with the help of a 4-in. metallic-mirror reflecting telescope and a magnifying power of fifty. This spot, which is probably the largest which has appeared since April last, will remain visible until about Oct. 1, when the Sun's rotation on its axis will cause it to disappear from the western edge. It may, however, be expected to reappear on about Oct. 14. On Sept. 21 it was very distinctly seen without instrumental aid, and may be well observed with any opera-glass or small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with a piece of coloured glass.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 15th, Uranus on the 17th, Mars on the 20th, Mercury on the 23rd, Venus on the 23rd, and with Saturn on the 28th. She will be at her greatest distance from the Earth on the morning of the 12th, and nearest to it on the morning of the 25th. The following occultations may be witnessed during the month, if the weather is sufficiently favourable:—

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
Oct. 1.	B.A.C. 6343	6	6 41 p.m.	7 45 p.m.
" 7.	♂ Aquarii	5	1 42 a.m.	2 44 a.m.
" 15.	♄ Tauri	3½	4 33 "	5 55 "
" 17.	♊ Geminorum	3½	2 24 "	3 41 "

Mercury will be at his greatest elongation (18 deg. 12 min. W.) on the afternoon of the 19th, and at about this date he will be very favourably situated for observation. On the 13th he rises at 4.51 a.m., on the 18th at 4.43 a.m., and on the 23rd at 4.53 a.m., or 1h. 45m. before the Sun. On the 11th he will be in conjunction with Venus, and is stationary among the stars on the 12th. He will be in perihelion on the morning of the 15th, and may be observed a few degrees south of the Moon on the morning of the 23rd.

Venus is a morning star throughout the month. On the 3rd she rises at 4.27 a.m., on the 13th at 4.58 a.m., and on the 28th at 5.46 a.m., or 1h. 2m. before the Sun. She will be 1 deg. 11 sec. to the north of Mercury on the evening of the 11th, and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the evening of the 23rd. The disc of this planet is now almost entirely illuminated.

Mars rises at 0.47 a.m. on the 3rd, and at 0.32 a.m. on the 28th. He will be very near the Moon soon after rising on the morning of the 20th.

Jupiter may be observed during the greater portion of the night. He rises on the 3rd at 8.42 p.m., and on the 28th at 7.3 p.m., and is visible afterwards until sunrise. On the night of the 14th he will be stationary among the stars, and is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 15th. The transits of his satellites and their shadows may be observed on the nights of the 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 11th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th.

Saturn may be observed soon after sunset near the south-western horizon. He sets on the 3rd at 8.41 p.m., on the 18th at 7.47 p.m., and on the 28th at 7.10 p.m., or 2h. 31m. after the Sun. On the morning of the 28th he will be in conjunction with the Moon.

Uranus is now favourably situated for observation. He rises on the 3rd at 10.59 p.m., on the 18th at 10.2 p.m., and on the 28th at 9.24 p.m. He will be 38 sec. of arc to the south of the Moon soon after rising on the evening of the 17th.

Neptune will be in opposition to the Sun on the evening of the 13th; he is therefore in a favourable position for observation. Owing to his great distance, this planet is a very minute object, and can only be distinguished from a small star with the help of the most powerful telescopes.

Meteors have been seen in great numbers on the 19th and about the 26th of the month; observers should therefore maintain a careful watch during these evenings, so that if any large meteors are visible they may be observed and particulars of their appearance recorded.

D'Arrest's periodical comet will be situated about 5 deg. east of the 4th mag. star μ Sagittarii on the 1st. The comet's predicted place on Sept. 29 was R.A. 18h. 13m. 32s., and N.P.D. 112 deg. 31m. It attained its greatest brilliancy on Sept. 8. This comet is a very minute object, and has not, I believe, been rediscovered yet.

The oak-trees are this year loaded with acorns, and in many localities the farmers declare the crops to be the heaviest known for many years. In the deer parks the bucks are thriving fast on the dropped acorns, and in several districts they are being harvested for pig feed in the winter.

A piece of unnecessary formality, but of great coolness, is told of a corporal in the Wiesbaden artillery regiment, whose arm was shattered in battle by the fragment of a shell. Holding out his arm as proof of the truth of his excuse, he walked up to the captain, and, with a military salute, asked, "I am wounded, Sir; may I leave?"

Lord Lurgan was present at the opening meeting of the members of the Leinster Coursing Club, last week, and said that coursing was every day becoming more popular. It was a common ground on which Irishmen of all religions and politics could live without difference. It was a great national sport, and he believed that in its success the prosperity of the country was more or less involved. He was deeply devoted to Ireland, and he was proud to think the country was progressing in all civilising arts.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. and Rev. William John, Viscount Midleton, in Ireland, and Baron Brodrick, in England, M.A., late Canon of Wells, Dean of Exeter, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, formerly Rector of Bath, was proved in the London Court, on the 24th ultimo, by the Right Hon. Harriet, Viscountess Midleton, the relict, and his Lordship's two sons, the Right Hon. William, Viscount Midleton, and the Hon. George Charles Brodrick, the joint acting executors. The personal estate in England was sworn under £80,000. The will is dated March 1, 1869, signed "Midleton," and a codicil, dated Feb. 25, 1870. His Lordship died at his seat, Peper Harow, Surrey, on Aug. 29 last, aged seventy-two. He bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000 beyond provision under settlement, appointing her Ladyship residuary legatee, and that she is to hold possession for her life of the silver and other presentations that were made to his Lordship, which, after her decease, he bequeaths amongst his children as specified to be held as heirlooms in the family. To his eldest son and successor he leaves a legacy of £1200, and the furniture, books, and effects at the Park of Peper Harow. To each of his children he leaves a legacy of £8400 and one fifth of £8000 under settlement.

The will of the Rev. William Preston Hulton, clerk, M.A. of Barnfield, Weston, near Southampton, was proved in London, on the 15th ult., by Julia Anne Hulton, the relict, and the Rev. William Hulton, the son, the joint acting trustees and executors. The personalty was sworn under £80,000. The will is dated March 5, 1869, and the testator died Aug. 14 last, aged sixty-three. The testator bequeaths to his wife, beyond a sum of £5000 under settlement, a legacy of £10,000 absolutely, and an immediate legacy of £500, together with carriages, horses, and farming stock; and to select such plate and furniture as she may require, and leaves her a life interest in his undisposed-of property. To his son William, £10,000; to his daughter, Anna Hulton, £10,000; to each of the sisters of his late wife, 50gs.; to three other sisters-in-law, 19gs.; and legacies to his servants. To each of the following institutions, 10 gs.:—viz., the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Church Missionary Society and Church Building Fund; the School for Indigent Blind and the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb; the South Hants Infirmary and Penitentiary. The ultimate residue of his property, on the decease of his wife, he directs to be divided as follows: two thirds to his son, and the remaining third to his daughter.

The will of Francis Bryant Adams, Esq., formerly of Beckenham, Kent, and late of Chase Park, Enfield, and Cannon-street, City, was proved in the principal registry, on the 15th ult., under £60,000 personalty. The executors and trustees are Phoebe Adams, his relict; Herbert J. Adams, Esq., his son; George S. Adams, Esq., his brother; and James S. Adams, Esq., his nephew. The will is dated March 19 last, and the testator died Aug. 21 following, aged sixty-three. He leaves to his wife £2000 immediate, his furniture, plate, wine, and other effects, and a life interest in the residue of his property, real and personal. To his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sarah F. Adams, the widow of his son Francis, an immediate legacy of £1000; and a like legacy to each of his sons, Frederick and Herbert, and his daughter Agnes. By a deed executed by himself and wife, certain funds are transferred for the benefit of his three last-named children. He bequeaths, on the decease of his wife, a legacy of £16,000 to his said daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Adams, and for her four children; and the remainder of his property to be equally divided amongst his said two sons and daughter.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 24:— In London the births of 2174 children (1092 boys and 1082 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1212. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1969, and the deaths 1196 per week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2166 births and 1316 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 8 above, and the deaths 104 below, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 361 deaths, including 15 from smallpox, 8 from measles, 167 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 10 from croup, 13 from whooping-cough, 11 from typhus, 22 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 12 from simple continued fever, 9 from erysipelas, and 46 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 4 deaths were registered. The scarlet fever epidemic continues unabated, the deaths having averaged 163 per week during the last three weeks. Four fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week. During the week ending Saturday, the 24th inst., 5100 births and 2993 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The mean of the annual rates for the four preceding weeks was 25 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 33 per 1000; Bradford, 27; Manchester, 27; Salford, 31; London, 20; Birmingham, 18; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 18; Leeds, 26; Portsmouth, 15; Sheffield, 19; Hull, 14; Wolverhampton, 9; Bristol, 32; Nottingham, 20; Sunderland, 21; Leicester, 21; Norwich, 24. Scarlet fever caused 230 deaths in the seventeen towns, against 269, 276, and 231 in the three preceding weeks; the disease caused 32 out of 104 deaths in Bristol, 31 out of 323 deaths in Liverpool, 10 out of 74 deaths in Bradford, and 14 out of 91 deaths in Sheffield. The deaths from fever have exhibited a steady increase for several weeks past in the seventeen towns. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 22 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 22 per 1000; and in Dublin, 20. The usual return of deaths in Paris has not come to hand this week. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 17th inst. was 24 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the two weeks ending Aug. 23 and 30 were 289 and 308 respectively (exclusive of stillborn), and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 and 20 per 1000.

In reply to communications addressed to the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Vice-President of the Council on Education, with reference to section 5 of the Education Act, it has been stated that no definite rule can be laid down with regard to what proportion of the population of a parish school accommodation should be provided for, or the superficial and cubical area that will be accepted as sufficient for any child or number of children. The managers of schools should bear in mind that it is rarely found that a school can be efficiently worked with less than eight square feet per child of area, and 80 ft. of cubical space, in the main and class rooms.

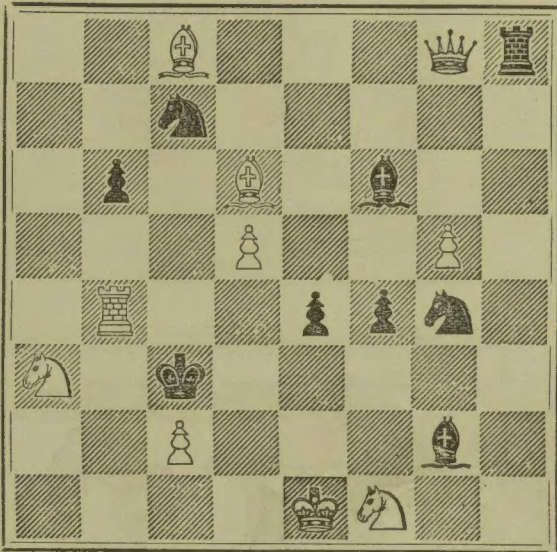
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. T. C.—It shall have due attention; but you have again omitted to number the diagram, and we know not how to distinguish it from the other two previously sent. I. G. BERTZ, and D. CLARK, of Siberia.—Problems received, with thanks. C. L. CROUCH.—In the situation sent to us Black was perfectly justified in drawing the game by giving perpetual check. There is nothing, however, in the position which entitles it to be called a problem; it is of the most common-place description and of every-day occurrence. J. HANNA, Poona.—Yes; the gentleman named was in his best play at the period you speak of. DR. ANGELO PANNIZZA, of Venice.—Your solution of Problem No. 1335 is the true one, but it should have been sent to us in time for publication in the general list. H. T. C.—How can White possibly mate, next move, after playing his Q to K R square, when Black is able to check with the Bishop? Do not attempt the composition of Chess problems until you have acquired some proficiency in the game. THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1334 has been received since the publication of our former list from Ralph, W. B. A., Trial, H. S. Driver, O. P.; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Tramway, Leon, Orazio, Q. E. D., P. W., Hux and Baz, Jacobi, Ernest, M. P., Geraldine, Subaltern, Botcher, Di Vernon, Conrade, R. T. S., A. Lad, Volunteer, C. W. R., A. M. M., I. T. L., A. Clerk, I. Moran, S. W. B., Fleet-street, Marian Sydney, G. W. P., Heycraft, Damiano, E. J. Pittcock, Roi Noir, E. H. R., Brutus, Lovell, Sevenoaks, H. B. E., A. C. W., and Henry T. THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1337 has been received from Fleet-street, Jerr, Oscar, Vossler, Box and Cox, Trio, B. A., Piebald, D. C. L., Q. E. D., Felix, M. P., Charles, G. D., Sam, O. P., R. D. E., Banshee, Willy, H. T. K., Pip, Taffy, L. S. D., A. Z., Beta, Victrix, Maningtree, Subaltern, Manfred and Man Friday, Stanley, R. A., F. R. S., Robert, C. M. I., and Try Again.

*** The majority of our answers to chess correspondents must be deferred to next week for want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1337.
WHITE.
1. R to h 5th
BLACK.
K takes P, or
Kt
WHITE.
2. R tks K P, double
check and mate.
BLACK.
PROBLEM NO. 1338.
By Mr. T. SMITH.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.
TOURNEY FOR THE CHIEF PRIZE AT BADEN.
Game between Messrs. ANDERSEN and ROSENTHAL.
(Evans's Gambit declined.)
WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q Kt 3rd
5. Castles P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 4th
7. P to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q 5th
8. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt
9. P to Q B 3rd B to Q Kt 3rd
10. P to Q 4th P takes P
11. P takes P Kt to K 2nd
12. B to Q Kt 2nd Castles
13. Kt to Q B 3rd K to K R sq
14. Kt to Q 5th
15. R to Q R 3rd Kt takes Kt
16. R to Q R 3rd B to K 3rd
17. Q to K R 5th B takes B
18. Q takes B Q to K sq
19. R to K Kt 3rd P to K B 3rd
20. Q to K B 5th Q to K B 2nd
21. R to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
22. P to Q 5th Q to K sq
23. K to R sq Q to K Kt sq
24. P to K B 3rd Q to K B 2nd
25. Q to K R 5th R to K 2nd
26. R to K Kt 3rd B to K 6th
27. R to K Kt 6th P to Q Kt 3rd
28. R to K sq B to K B 5th
29. P to K Kt 3rd
30. B to Q B sq B to Q 6th
31. R to K 3rd R to K 4th
32. Q to Kt 4th P to K 4th
33. Q to Q 7th B to Q 5th
34. R to Q 3rd B to Q 4th, and Black wins.

It was thought by some good judges that, if Mr. Andersen had played the Rook to King's second before advancing the Pawn, he must have obtained a decisive advantage.
29. B to K 4th
30. B to Q 6th
31. R to K 4th
32. Q to Kt 4th
33. Q to Q 7th
34. R to Q 3rd
and Black wins.

Another Game between the same Parties.—(Q B Pawn in the K Kt's Game.)
BLACK (Mr. R.) WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 3rd P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd
From this move the opening derives its name.
4. P to Q 4th P takes K P
An error. P to Q 3rd is the correct move here.
5. Kt takes K P Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to K Kt 5th B to K 2nd
He would have done better, under the circumstances, by playing this Bishop to Q 3rd.
7. B to Q Kt 5th
Very well played.
Castles
The loss of the exchange was the only way to prevent his position from becoming worse and worse.
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch) P to Q 4th
9. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
10. B takes P B to K 3rd
11. B takes R Q takes B
12. Kt to Q 2nd B to Q 3rd
13. P to K R 3rd
and Mr. Andersen wins.

* For the comments on this game we are indebted to Mr. Kolisch.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT WILHELMSHOE.

The magnificently situated Palace of Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, where the Emperor Napoleon has resided since the 5th ult., is the subject of a sketch, by one of our own Artists in Germany, engraved on the opposite page. The point of view from which his sketch was taken is the height of the Karlsberg, in the park behind the palace, 1300 ft. above the valley of the Fulda, and looking quite over the palace, down towards the little city of Cassel. The foreground consists of artificial rock-work, in a castellated form, with stone terraces one above another, beside which there is a grand cascade, supplied by an aqueduct of fourteen arches. The distant view is immense, extending to the Hartz Mountains, and even beyond. The palace itself is built of white stone, with a Roman dome and an Ionic portico. Wilhelmshöhe, founded under

a different name, by the Landgrave Moritz, in the seventeenth century, was greatly improved and adorned by William IX., Elector of Hesse-Cassel; but it came into the possession of Jerome Napoleon, brother to the first Emperor and created King of Westphalia by his conquest of north and west Germany, sixty or seventy years ago. His nephew, the present, or late, Emperor, now occupies this mansion as a captive guest of the King of Prussia; but he is subject to no personal restraint, except that of his promise not to go beyond a few miles from the place. The *Standard* has been favoured by some person—an Englishman, probably, whose social or official position had made him an acquaintance of the Emperor in former days—with the following account of a visit to his Majesty:—"Leaving Frankfurt by the express, at seven a.m., I arrived, at about half-past eleven, at the exceedingly pretty little station of Wilhelmshöhe, a sort of suburb of Cassel, from which it is separated by a mile or so of tree-bordered road, with houses at frequent intervals on each side. Crossing the line at right angles, this road runs through the village right up to the palace, which stands at a short distance up the steep range of richly-wooded hills by which Cassel is bounded on the west. Let me at once say that, so far as beauty of situation is concerned, the accounts I have hitherto read are little if at all exaggerated. The view from the terrace, or, still better, from the windows of the Emperor's apartments, is very beautiful, stretching away beyond Cassel over five-and-twenty or thirty miles of rich and varied country; a view, in fact, exceedingly resembling that—no doubt familiar enough to many of our readers—from the southern slope of Shooter's Hill, over Chislehurst, to the Knockholt Beeches. At the back are the great gardens, in themselves, perhaps, more curious than pretty, and chiefly remarkable for an elaborate system of waterworks, said to be equal, if not superior, to those of Versailles, but exquisitely placed on the wooded slope of the hill, itself sufficiently lovely to give a charm to any landscape. The great drawback of the whole place is the remarkable absence of flowers—a deficiency the more particularly conspicuous on the front, towards Cassel, where there is literally not a solitary border. The palace itself, too, though by no means unimposing from a distance, is perhaps one of the ugliest buildings I have ever seen; by no means unlike a greatly elongated edition of our own National Gallery, constructed in reddish stone, pierced with three rows of small, square windows, and with the wings bent back on each side, so as to form altogether about one third of a large circle.

"The first thing which struck me, as I approached the palace, was the entire absence of anything like fences, gates, or other contrivances for securing that 'entire privacy,' which, as I had been reading only a day or two before, in the columns of your imaginative contemporary, was a principal feature in the unusual courtesy shown to the illustrious prisoner. Instead of my way being, as I had expected, promptly barred, and my credentials peremptorily demanded, I found, on the contrary, that my humble mode of approach on foot was a mistake altogether, and that at every dozen steps I was passed by a cab full of worthy citizens of Cassel, all obviously on their way to see the show. Still I went on, expecting every moment to find this numerous 'carriage company' stopped and turned back; and at length, at the foot of the slope leading up to the palace, I arrived at a notice-board, stating that here was the point for the arrival and departure of the Cassel omnibuses. A little beyond this point most of the cabs stopped—chiefly, I am inclined to fancy, because the slope here became steeper than, with their wearied and overloaded cattle, they cared to face; but their occupants evidently had no such fears, and away we all went, swarming quietly about the roads and paths, right up to the very walls of the palace. At this point we were, as I afterwards found, almost under the Emperor's own window—so close, indeed, that had his Majesty been so disposed, he could have carried on a conversation with any of us without the least need for any unpleasant raising of his voice. The only restriction, so far, consisted in a bit of string stretched between two hedge stakes across the path which runs along the centre of the east front, and on which two sentries with fixed bayonets were lounging in front of the black and white striped sentry-boxes. Here, however, the road to the main entrance 'dived under a low archway, between the main corps de loges and the north wing, and here our course was interrupted by the smallest, merriest, dirtiest little sentry I ever beheld. Certainly not, I should say, above five feet three or four in height, and with a gigantic needle-gun poised, not without some difficulty, upon his shoulder, there he stood in the centre of the low archway, his legs well apart, hugging with both arms the butt of his mighty firelock, and grinning up at us from under his heavy spiked helmet, only kept by the chin-strap from tumbling off behind, with a simple delight that was perfectly irresistible. Mustering, however, my gravity and my German, I requested permission to pass on my way to the Emperor's apartments. 'Ach! nein!' was the reply, and my little friend grinned still more merrily at so preposterous a notion. Could he tell me where to find his Majesty's Aide-de-Camp? 'Ach! nein!' This was a funnier idea still. Could he speak French? 'Ach! nein!' It was really growing droller and droller. 'English?' 'Ach! nein!' This was the funniest idea of all; and, finding the case hopeless, I gave up the point, and set off in search of some more practicable means of entrance.

"Making my way slowly round towards the northern end of the building, I came shortly upon two young men talking French, and, explaining to them my difficulty, was shown a small door, about a couple of dozen paces from the archway, and told that somewhere inside I should find a *concierge*, who could speak French, and would take me to the Emperor's apartments. Once inside, however, it soon became apparent that I was making use of very 'backstairs' influence, indeed. Nothing like a *concierge* was anywhere to be seen; but I had not gone a dozen yards before I found myself at the door of the apartment of the head cook. A little further on came the *silver-hammer*, or plate-room; then a small apartment filled with long rows of plain moderator lamps. In short, it was very obvious that I was where I had no business to be; and I began to be conscious that, were I to be discovered there, I might possibly be supposed to have an eye to the spoons. At this juncture I came upon a small glass door leading out upon a balcony, and, stepping out to see where I was, found myself at some little distance on the other side of the arch, over which I had passed without knowing it, and just over the bayonet-point of my friend the little sentry. Just then he happened to look up, and for a moment, amused at seeing the big Englishman up there, seemed obviously struggling in his mind with the question whether duty did not call for prompt measures to bring him down again. A somewhat ominous alteration in the position of the gigantic needle-gun seemed to suggest that the latter opinion was gaining ground, and I was preparing to beat a prudent retreat into the offices again, when, to my great satisfaction, a portly old grey-headed footman, in the Prussian livery, came out at the front door, and promptly responded to my call by promising to come round and show me the way that I should go. Under his guidance I

speedily emerged from my undignified position, and found myself in the 'magnificent hall,' in which the 'warm glow' welcomed the Emperor on his arrival. Perhaps it was the absence of the warm glow, but I cannot say that, even coming direct from the region of kitchen and pantry, the magnificence of this hall struck me as anything overwhelming. So far as I could judge, its dimensions are about 30 ft. by 20 ft., with height of about 20 ft., whilst its decorations consist of two statues in dark grey marble and a strip of rather coarse red baize laid along the centre of the plainly-flagged floor. Here my conductor vanished up a narrow stone staircase, returning a minute or so afterwards to pop his head over the banisters and request me to walk up.

"So far, at all events, there had been nothing particularly grandiose in my reception, and, though from this time there was certainly a good deal more of courtly ceremony, I cannot say that even now it passed the very narrowest limits con-

sistent with any sovereignty, however small. My expectation, indeed, in this way, aroused by what I had been reading of the vast suite which followed the Emperor and the magnificent hospitality with which he was entertained here, led me into an uncomfortable error. My mind, full of gorgeous visions of an Imperial staff in every variety of brilliant uniform, quite failed to realise the idea that the quiet-looking gentleman in a plain, dark morning suit, who stood waiting for me at the top of the stairs, could possibly be General Reille, the Emperor's aide-de-camp, and I accordingly followed him, with but a very slight salute, into the ante-room of the dining-saloon, where I looked vainly round for the magnificent personage with whom I expected to have to deal. Nothing, however, was to be seen but a rather small room, scantily furnished with settees covered with ragged yellow silk, and opening by folding doors into a rather larger room beyond, in the centre of which stood a long, narrow table,

surrounded by very plain wooden chairs. Smiling good-naturedly at my blunder, the General courteously informed himself of my business, and took in at once to the Emperor my letter and request for the honour of an audience. In less than three minutes he returned with a request that I would follow him, and, passing through an ordinary-sized room, in one of the two windows of which stood three or four gentlemen, also in plain clothes, talking in under tones, whilst another was busy at a table covered with numerous journals in French, German, and English, the General, with the announcement, 'Sa Majesté l'Empereur,' ushered me through a small door in a corner of the room, and I found myself not only in the presence, but face to face, at less than an arm's length, of him I came to see. As I sat myself in the chair to which I am courteously invited, and fix my eyes upon the worn but powerful face which turns to me from the small writing-table, from which he has risen to receive



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me, I feel that I am in the presence of the man on whom has hung for so many years the peace of Europe, and with the feeling the comic element which has decidedly preponderated in my experiences hitherto passes altogether away.

"If I am asked what was the predominant impression left on me by the conversation which followed I reply, unhesitatingly, the strong feeling of the Emperor with respect to England. Almost the first words that passed his lips were an expression of gratification at the numerous letters of condolence and sympathy he had received 'since his misfortunes' from persons who were perfect strangers to him; and there was nothing on which he seemed to dwell with so much pleasure as on the advance which had been made during his reign in the cordial understanding between the two countries. 'When I came to Paris,' he said, 'there was still great remains of the old ill-feeling'; and he dwelt with marked satisfaction on the change that had since taken place. He was much interested, too, in the condition of English feeling at the present time, questioning me closely on the subject, and expressing his regret at the tone assumed by a portion of the London press. The monstrous statement of his having misappropriated some fifty millions of the army votes seemed particularly galling to him. 'As if,'

he said, 'I could possibly have done such a thing, even if I had desired it.' He spoke most feelingly also of the terrible catastrophe of the Captain, expressing the strongest sympathy, and dwelling upon some of the details of the accident in a manner which showed fully the interest he had taken in it. The assistance given by England to his wounded soldiers had evidently also made a great impression upon him. Speaking of France and of the present condition of affairs there, his tone—which in dealing with other matters had been earnest, but not uncheerful—saddened visibly, and he sighed heavily as he spoke of the state of things at Lyons and elsewhere, and of a not impossible future in store for Paris. There was not the slightest appearance of resentment in the way in which he spoke of the changes that had recently taken place, but a terrible foreboding of what might come—his whole air and manner forcibly recalling to every mind the well-known lines—

Oh! my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows
When that my care could scarce restrain thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?

I ventured to express a hope that all might yet go well, and that, before long, we might see him once more at the Tuileries.

He sat for some moments silent, then, with a sigh, turned again to me and said, 'No one can tell—no one can tell, Sir, what may happen now.'

"Such is a brief, but, so far as it goes, thoroughly truthful account of an interview which, I am fain to confess, left on me a very deep impression. The cordiality of my own reception—a cordiality due, I am bound to say, exclusively to my nationality, for I had no other claim whatever—fully confirmed the more than friendly sentiments expressed towards my fellow-countrymen, and I left the little one-windowed room in which I had had my first interview with the man who, till yesterday, was one of the mightiest Sovereigns of Europe, more than ever penetrated with a sense of the loss England has experienced in his fall. As I passed out, a long line of sightseers from Cassel were drawn up in front of the principal entrance, at some twenty yards distant, and at the foot of the lawn, in full view of the room I had just quitted, an omnibus, gaily decorated with Prussian, Hessian, and other flags, was discharging its load of new comers to add to their number. I thought once more of the carefully-guarded privacy of which I had heard so much—and wondered."



WEARY GLEANERS.

FROM A PAINTING BY ROBERT GAVIN, A.R.S.A.